[redacted]

1915.

Law File No. 7[redacted]

Serial Nos. [redacted]

[redacted] Sanitary

[redacted] 2 1 8 & 2 1 7

[redacted]NERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos. 1—15 & 17 to 23

Part B. for August 1915

SUBJECT

Proposals for the improvement in the System of registration of Vital Statistics in the State

G.O. No 1025-75. dt. 5.8.15

Passed orders in the matter of securing a satisfactory registration of Vital Statistics in the State.

H. R. S. 58

GPB—4,000—4-7-11

W. H. Davey
7/11/15

19/8/14

G.R.S. 11 F

1913-14

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(Sanitary)

NOTES

File

FILE HEADING.

Improvement of the Registration of vital statistics

From

The Sanitary Commissioner

No. 2520 Dated 30-12-13 Received 5-1-14

Diary No. 375)	Enclos. /	Spare Copies.	Serial No.

BRIEF ABSTRACT OF LETTER.

Submits certain proposals in connection with the improvement of the system of registration of vital statistics [illegible] if the same are approved draft rules modifying those framed with the late Chief Commissioner's notification No. 272 dated 13 February 1879 will be submitted.

NOTES AND ORDERS.

From the summary of replies received with the letter under disposal, it is observed that the unsatisfactory results [illegible] in the Sanitary Commissioner circular letter [illegible] by Commissioners of Districts are due to violation of some of the rules laid down in the Chief Commissioner's notification [illegible]

NOTES—First Sheet

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13 February 1879. According to para 3, only the outside sheet containing the village form of births and deaths register, should be at the end of each month be submitted direct to the Amildar, and the book itself returned in the village. In practice, the sheets and often the original books are sent to the sheikdar who submits a consolidation return for his whole to the Taluk office. It is also stated that the books sent by the patels to the sheikdar are in many cases not returned to them in time. By this method the checking office have to be guided by the statements of patels themselves without independent means of verifying the entries.

The Dy Commr Bangalore district states that the inspecting officer who visits the village merely checks the figures as they are entered in the register. The portion of the para 4, relating to the enquiry as to what births and deaths have recently taken place and the comparison of the register to see if all are entered, does not seem to receive attention.

2:- The Sanitary Commr recommends that in all Municipal towns the reporting of births and deaths be made compulsory. Under sec. 48(4) of the Municipal Regulation VII of 1906, the Municipal Councils are competent to frame bye-laws, with the previous sanction of Govt for the purpose, with the previous sanction of Govt. The presidents of the Municipal & District boards will

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have to be consulted to enforce the system of compulsory registration of vital statistics in the non-regulation Municipalities and in the rural tracts.

3. Two or more villages ~~may be~~ are proposed to be grouped into minor Unions for the purpose of more efficient registration of vital statistics and for looking after rural sanitation. The term "Union" means any village or villages which may be declared by the Govt. by notification in the official Gazette.

4. The proposal made by the Sanitary Commissioner in para 5 of the letter under discussion is a change of procedure now adopted in accordance with para 5 & 6 of the notification, dated the 13th February 1879. One objection against the proposal is that the District Sanitary officer cannot, like the Collector, issue orders or instructions to the Amildars in case of discrepancies in the figures or infringement of the prescribed rules.

5 The Sanitary Commissioner proposes to entrust the supervision work of the village statistics in rural areas to the Sanitary or Assistant Sanitary Inspectors and to the selected village school masters. This is an addition to the existing rule.

6. In Madras, under Act III of 1899 the registration of births and deaths in rural tracts are declared compulsory by the District Collectors publishing due notifications in the District Gazettes.

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Submission for orders.

DA 5-7
26.1.14
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(7) The chief commissioner's note 272 dated 13-2-1879 lays down the rules for the registration of vital statistics in rural areas. The Sanitary Commr has forwarded with his own suggestions, the opinions of the D.H. Medical and Sanitary, and D.I. Sanitary officers and Deputy Comrs of Dls and promises to submit draft rules suitably modifying the rules of 1879 after orders are passed on the suggestions now made.

(8). The several points raised in the present correspondence are

(a) The desirability of appointing literate patels

(b) Requiring Vaccinators, Shikdars, Sanitary and Asst Sanry. Inspectors, Tahsils and Jamabandi officers to check and verify the entries in the Birth and Death Register whenever they visit villages on their ordinary duties; and also select village School masters.

(c) Authorizing Union Panchayatdars to check the Registers of the villages of the union and recording of the vital statistics in Union meetings.

(d) Enlisting the co-operation of the Tahsil and Municipal Board members by empowering them.

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

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Items to check the registers

(e) Doing away with the present practice of the original registers being sent monthly to the Shekdars by patels.

(f) Making registration of births and deaths compul- -sory

(g) Villages (which are not unions, within a radius of 4 or 5 miles being grouped into a "municipal unions"

(h) Entrusting the compilation of vital statis- -tics to the Sanitary Deptt and appointing Dy Sanitary or Health officers as Ex-officio Registrars of vital statistics — the returns sent by the patels being forwarded by Mukhtars to the Dy Saug: officer and the compilation made by the Saug Inspector in the office of the Dy Sanitary officer.

(9). Doubt(a). As the patels whose duty it is to maintain the registers of births and deaths of the villages are in most cases illiterate and cannot write the registers themselves but have to depend upon their manager and get the registers written up only occasionally whenever they find the Shanbhag or some literate man, it is reported that the registers are filled in several days after the occurrences resulting in omissions and mistakes While some advocate the desirability of appointing literate patels and making the Shanbhag jointly responsible.

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responsible the Dfs Head and Sanj officer Bangalore considers that Shanbhags instead of patels should maintain the register. The latter course does not seem to be desirable in as much as the Shanbhag generally has several villages in his charge and can live but in one village and cannot get full and ready information like patels. As per Rule 6 of 1879 the Shanbhag is bound to assist the patel in keeping the register and his liability may be more definitely fixed by holding him jointly responsible with the patel and requiring him to assist in making, and also checking, the entries and to affix his signature to the register in token of his having checked it. Literate patels can only be gradually appointed whenever vacancies occur and when qualified men among the Ruledar family are available.

(10) Points (b) to (d). These Suggestions may be adopted as such checking will infuse activity and accuracy in the work of patels. In the case of Vaccinators their ordinary duty requires them to pay at least 4 visits to each village in their charge annually to find out additions to the number of unprotected children and the occurrence of any death from Small pox since their last visit. They may therefore conveniently be made to check the register and report defects.

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NOTE.—Contn. sheet.

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G. R. S. 12]

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The Saur: Amir is of opinion that it is not desirable to make the Vaccinators Supervisors over the work of patels as such check will be resented by the latter who are in no way inferior in status to the former.

(11) Point (e) It is reported that as the original registers which are sent to Shetsdars monthly by patels for compilation of public vaccination returns are returned to the patels very often after a very long delay, the patels are obliged to jot down (in the interval) information on loose slips or to trust to memory and have the entries made in the register long after the occurrence giving rise thereby sometimes occasionally for defects. Rule 3 of the rules of 1879 requires that the register book must remain with the patel. The remedy therefore lies in strictly enforcing the rule and directing that patels should send only the duplicates to the Shetsdar.

(12) Point (f) Making Registration of Births and Deaths compulsory. While the Medical and Sanitary officers of Tumkur and Kanara have advocated the compulsory registration throughout the State, Some urge such measure in all Municipalities and towns and some only in large Municipalities and towns The Saur Amir Suggests Such compulsory measure in all towns Municipalities and other

NOTE.—Contn. sheet.

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at these places where there is a Dispensary in charge of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon and proposes the Sub-Assistant Surgeon or other clerical officer being appointed as Ex-officio Sub-Registrar of Vital Statistics, by-laws similar to those in force in Bangalore being framed for the said Municipalities and places to regulate enforcement of Registration in Regulation Municipalities, the Municipal councils concerned may frame necessary By-laws under Section 68(g) of the Municipal Regulation. If such registration is to be made compulsory in non-Regulation Municipalities (and perhaps also in Unions) necessary actions will have to be taken, before it could be enforced and orders passed

13. Para (g) Framing of "minor Unions" of the kind referred to in para 3 of the Sanj comm's letter is a matter for which Scheme will involve material changes and much extra work and perhaps cost also. It is a matter for consideration whether this is desirable and it seems doubtful whether it would result in proportionate improvement of Vital Statistics.

14). Para (h). The entrusting of the duty of compilation of Vital Statistics to the Sanj. Deptt instead of to Rev. Deptt as now etc. It is suggested also in this connection (by the Sanj. Comm.

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cases) that the Staff of Sanitary and Asst Sanitary Inspectors should be greatly enlarged and should be under the direct control of the higher officers of the Public Health Department. This proposal will necessitate radical changes in the present System of control &c. The alternative suggestion of the Hd Medical and Sanitary officer Bangalore of requiring the patels to prepare the birth and death Registers in triplicate instead of in duplicate as now, may if necessary be adopted, the triplicate being forwarded by patels to the Dt Sanitary officers.

15. At the 1st India Sanitary conference held in Bombay in November 1911 the following suggestions were made in connection with the improvement in vital Statistics

(a) The inclusion of "Dhais" in rural areas as part of the Provincial reporting agency. In Central Provinces the information gathered from "Dhais" is said to have been useful in obtaining correct information in the calculation of birth rate and in the ascertained causes of infantile mortality.

(b) creation of Special organization consisting of Asst or Sub Asst Surgeons as Divisional Inspectors of Vaccination and

NOTE Contn. sheet.

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and vital statistics in place of promoted Vaccinators (Also Subd that the Govt order no 3249-9 Sanj 85-09-6 dated 14-7-1910 sanctioning as an experimental measure of the employment of two Sub-Assistant Surgeons as Public Vaccinators has not been given effect to owing to the paucity of Sub-Assistant Surgeons even for the regular Medical line for charge of Dispensaries)

(c) Govt of India census commissioner's suggestion that a typical area with a population of about 100000 should be selected in each Province, a Special Staff employed for a particular period and the results tabulated. It is stated that this would provide a normal standard to correct Provincial figures.

(d) The general conclusion arrived at the conference was that though the whole vital statistics were accurately recorded the subordinate registering staff should at least in towns be medically qualified and that incorrect registration of the causes of death by the present unqualified staff was the chief obstacle to Sanitary Science.

(16). At the Sanitary conference held at Madras in 1912, Suggestions for improving the registration of deaths (in large towns) have

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G. R. S. 12]

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have been made. It was also urged that Special registers in each Union Circle covering the services of the Panchayats, village Patwaris where they exist as village School Masters for the purpose might give good results. The importance of more careful registration of the total number of deaths was strongly emphasised.

Subh.

(4)
2-2-14

2 17 From the Secretary to the Department of Education and Agriculture, No. 26.S.14

Forwards a set of letters relating to the Collection of Vital statistics and requests that a periodical statement of progress made in the disposal of this question may be sent to him for submission to the Govt.

18 The Sanitary Commissioner with his letter No. 3857 dated the 16th March 1914, forwards minutes from the marginally noted officers. He also submits a memorandum embodying his views on the subject of the registration of vital statistics in villages.

19 The Sanitary Commr. states that the register as at present published consists of the Village form in duplicate bound up into a book, sufficient to last for one year. He suggests that the register should last for 10 years and should be a stout

* Mr. J. V. Kamu
Mr. A. Thirtyanjaya Iyer
Mr. K. Madhavan Nair
Mr. K. Subba Rao
Mr. K. Chandy
Mr. [illegible]
Dr. M. Srinivasa Rao
Mr. P. S. Sekhara Rao

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record in the Village. He also forwards specimen forms for the adoption of Govt. He is of opinion that in addition to the registration of Births and Deaths the registration of marriages is also necessary. It is suggested that a number of respectable villagers should certify in the register in addition to the certificate from the public and the Sub-Registrar as to its correctness before the monthly return is despatched to the Taluk office.

20. The Sanitary Commissioner suggests that once in a quarter the Vital statistics for each district with the review of the Sanitary or Health Officer thereon be considered by the District Board and their resolution together with an intelligent summary of the statistics published in the Gazette for general information.

Submitted

5-7
9.6.14

This should not have been kept for 3 months in the file

P. J. C

Keeping the file for study & putting up a draft for the board's discussion
(6.7.14)

Resolution of the Asst Secretary cleared by Govt Secretary
21/8

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21 The bases for our present registration of Vital Statistics is the Ch Census Report of 1879 and nothing can demonstrate the need for a thorough revision of the system more than this fact!

22 The following units are usually adopted for the registration of Vital Statistics

1 Cities
2 District Municipalities
3 Taluk and other ~~Urban~~ non-Regulated Municipalities
4 Villages or rural areas

23 The Compulsory registration of Births and Deaths has been introduced into the following Cities &c Head Quarters &c

1 Bangalore City
2 Mysore City
3 Kolar
4 Shimoga
5 Chikmagalur
6 Chitaldroog
7 Closepet

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& Channapatna
& Lankere.

24 As establishment of 21 Karnam costing respectively Rs 2304 & 2544 per annum ~~is~~ maintained for the purpose in the cities of Bangalore & Mysore & in Shimoga there is only one Sub Register on Rupees 10 p.m. & in other places no special establishment is sanctioned.

25 It is not possible to say whether the registration of Vital Statistics is more satisfactory in these places than elsewhere but considering that the Health Officer of Bangalore has to say about the work in Bangalore there is probably great scope for improvement. There is no doubt that so long as people are inclined to regard any duties cast on them in this behalf as ~~one~~ a ~~bar~~ mere registration will always be defective

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It will take some time before such a feeling can be overcome but compulsory registration of Vital Statistics is the only method possible by which the statistics may be rendered more accurate in non-rural areas where births and deaths are not isolated events and do not become known at once as in rural areas. It is therefore necessary to make extensive use of the powers conferred by S. 68 (1) (f) of the Municipal Regn & introduce compulsory registration of Vital Statistics in all the Municipal Towns and Taluk Municipalities. In some places it may be necessary to add a little to the Municipal establishment but the simple information required can be collected without much extra staff. Each town should be divided into a certain number of wards and the registration checked by one of the Municipal Councillors. There is much to be said in

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favour of the proposal made by Dr Srinivasa Rao that in all towns municipalities and other places where there is a dispensary in charge of a Sub Asst Surgeon registration of Vital Statistics should be made compulsory and the Sub Asst Surgeon or other Medical Officer appointed as Officer Sub Registrar of Vital Statistics.

26 When people become more familiar with the compulsory registration of Vital Statistics in non-municipal areas we may think of introducing them into Unions also.

27 As regard rural areas the opinion is unanimous that it is impossible to get a more economical and more efficient agency than the existing Village Officers and what is needed is that their work should be better supervised.

28 The number of persons who are illiterate is steadily decreasing and we need not regard their ignorance as a

NOTE.—Contn. sheet.

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serious barrier in the improvement of Vital Statistics in rural areas. The chief reason why the Vital statistics are inaccurate is that the registers is not written up regularly. The registrar therefore that the Chaukidar should visit the registers once a fortnight in order that the registers having been duly written is a hand one. Births and deaths are not such common events in villages that they are likely to be forgotten within a fortnight.

29 Thereafter every important village will have a Village Committee in fact the Village Statistics require information to be given of births and deaths. Wherever the village Committees are willing to take up the work of maintaining these registers it may be made over to them but as the Village Committee is a non-official agency it seems more desirable to utilize them

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as a check over the corrections of the entries made by the Patel. Similarly in Village Unions the panchayetdars may be required to check the registers and verify the entries and transcribe them during the Union meetings. A certificate from the Village Committee or the Union Panchayet may be added to the monthly extract sent to the Amildar.

30 The practice of compelling the returns first for the Kotki and then for the Taluk, which is stated to exist in some districts should, I think, be put a stop to. There is no objection to the Sheikdar being required to check the registers maintained by the Patel & to initial it, as often as he checks it but if he is required to compile the returns for his Kotki the work is not likely to be properly done

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Only the Counterfoil should be sent to the Sahuk and the original kept by the Patel.

31 There is much force in the suggestion that a single continuous book may be maintained for 5 or 10 years. What now happens is that forms are supplied for a year at a time. The original book is sent to the Sahuk and new forms are not supplied till nine two or three months of the year are over with the result that the entries for those months are quite incorrect.

32 It is also necessary as suggested by the Chundy to number the books according to the list of villages maintained in the Cutcherie and check the returns with the list so that no village may be omitted.

33 There is no doubt that so long as the returns are kept by the Kindar the

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compilation, the statistics will be made by a clerk on about Rs 15 and so the question to transfer the compilation to the Sanitary Inspector if there is one for the Taluk under the orders of the Board is an excellent one and may be adopted. It is also necessary to arrange for the transmission of the Vital Statistics once a quarter at least by the Taluk Boards & those for the District by the Dt Boards. This will have an educative value besides tending to greater accuracy.

34 As regards the statistics for the Dt, the District Sanitary Officer wherever there is one, should be responsible for compiling them. The work may be done in conjunction with the ~~Taluk~~ Local Boards Branch by the Dy Commr's Office. It is also necessary to arrange for periodical publication of Vital Statistics in the Gazette.

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35 As regard forms, the Sanitary Commissioner has suggested ~~three~~ two different ones one for Births and Deaths and the giving particulars of immigration and emigration besides two other forms relating to epidemic diseases and Vaccination

36 The present form of Register of Births and Deaths has been devised with a view to its being kept in duplicate and the result is that the Births and Deaths are shown in juxtaposition & the form is incomplete.

Z

37 It would no doubt be more convenient to devote the first half of the page to Births & the lower half of the page to deaths The Sanitary Commissioner suggests the following columns for deaths 1 Name 2 Sex 3 Caste 4 Residence 5 Age 6 Occupation & Condition whether single married or widowed 8 Date of death and 9 Cause of

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death. Those headings are all suitable and may be adopted. Only the column Date of death may come before name. The last of diseases should be amplified & instructions given & identify.

38 As regards births the proposed following columns 1 Name of child 2 Sex 3 Date of birth 4 No of births (twins & triplets) 5 Whether legitimate or not 6 Father's name & Caste 8 Residence of parents. I do not think it desirable to have any column regarding legitimacy in our present condition of society. We may substitute if necessary whether still-born or alive for it. The order of columns may be as (1) No. (2) Date (3) Name of child (4) Sex (5) Caste (6) No of births (twins & triplets) (7) Father's name and Mother's name Residence of Parents (9) Whether born alive or still-born

39 We can get no correct ideas regarding fluctuations of population without information regarding emigration and immigration for such the Dy Comrs are expected to furnish such information.

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and it will therefore be useful to have a register in each village showing emigration and emigration. Care must be taken not to enter in the register the names of persons going on a visit to relatives or to attend fairs & festivals or without any object to shift the residence temporarily or permanently.-

40 It observed by the Sanitary Commissioner no system of Vital Statistics is complete unless information is collected about marriages also and a form with the following headings may be prescribed

(1) No (2) Date of marriage (3) Name of bridegroom (4) Name of bride (5) Caste (6) Age of bridegroom (7) Age of bride (8) Residence of bridegroom (9) Residence of bride (10) Occupation of bridegroom (11) Occupation of bride (12) Remarks (Particulars to be entered if any of the parties had been previously married and is a widower or widow)

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41 As regard Vaccination and epidemic diseases it may be left to the Sanitary Dept to obtain suitable statistics.

42 There is no doubt there will be much advantage if in places where extensive sanitary operations are carried on as in the Madras under the Madras Improvement Scheme the whole area is suitably distributed between the Medical & Sanitary Officer in charge and a regular Vital Statistics survey is carried on.

43 My suggestions for the improvement of Vital Statistics are

(1) To make the registration of births and deaths compulsory in all St & Taluk Head Quarters & also in non-regulation Municipalities

(2) To make ~~the Sanitary Officer or any other~~ the Medical or Sanitary Officer resident in the locality ex-officio Registrar of

NOTE.—Contn. sheet.

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Vital Statistics whose duty it should be to collect information regarding births and deaths in the locality & to register them & give extracts from the registers if required. Each Municipality may be asked to frame suitable bye-laws to enforce compulsory registration of Vital Statistics

(3) In villages which have been constituted into Unions the work of preparing Vital Statistics may be transferred to the Panchayatdars, who will be held responsible for maintaining the proper registers and sending extracts for compilation to the Union. The Statistics will be examined during the monthly meetings of the Union

(4) In all other rural areas the Asst should be responsible for the maintenance of the registers of Vital Statistics and making accurate entries therein. In places where there are no Village Committees the Shanbogue of the Village

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should examine the entries once a fortnight and when the returns are forwarded to the Collector attach a certificate to the effect that he has satisfied himself about the accuracies of the entries made. Where there are Village Committees a certificate should be attached signed by one or more members of the Village Committee that the entries have been verified and found correct

(5) In all Municipal towns, some of the members should be associated in checking the accuracy of the returns

(6) All Revenue Officers of and above the grade of Sheristadars, all Sanitary Officers of and above the grade of Asst. Sanitary Inspectors and all Police Officers of and above the grade of Jemadars should be required to examine the register and test the accuracy of the figures during their visits to the village. It does not seem desirable as proposed by the Chandy Wash

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the Patel to send information to the Police to employ them as the chief registering agency.

(7) Vaccinators may also be allowed to call for the books as it is very necessary for them to know the number of births and it should be their duty to bring to the notice of the Mamlatdar through their proper official superiors any irregularities they may have observed in the registers.

(8) The original registers should be kept in the village only the duplicates or extracts therefrom being sent to the Taluka. The Sheristadar should not be asked to compile the returns for the Taluka and no Govt Officer will be allowed to take the original books with him.

(9) The Mamlatdar will examine the entries in the Counterfoil are copied and get the Taluka Statistics compiled & the Sanitary Inspector or if there is no such Official some one who is competent

NOTE.—Contn. sheet.

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to compile the statistics. A consolidated Village-wise statement will be sent to the Dy Commr and also placed before the meeting of the Taluk Board. A register of villages in each Taluk should also be kept numbered serially & the register kept in the village should bear the same number as that assigned to the Village in the Taluk register to allow of omissions being detected automatically.

10 In the Dy Commrs Office the statistics will be compiled under the directions of the Sanitary Officer and a Quarterly & review. The review should be placed before the D Board and it may also be published in the Gazette

11. The existing register may be suitably modified so as to allow some more necessary entries to be made

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and arrangements may be made to supply bound books so that entries may be made continuously in the same book for about 5 or 10 years.

12 A separate register may be opened to record marriages and emigration and immigration also.

13 In some time reward may be offered to Patels whose registers are found to be most accurate

14 In special areas where more accurate information regarding mortality from particular diseases is considered necessary the Sanitary Dept may organize special measures for the collection of complete statistics & the system of Union proposed by the Dy Sanitary Commr may be tried

15 Small pamphlets may be issued by the Sanitary Dept to enable people to diagnose ordinary diseases

44 If these suggestions are approved, I shall work up a

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Draft for consideration

R
8/9/14.

Entrusdmay
Member
Dewan

45 The suggestions seem all right & may be capable of effecting an improvement in the system of the registration of vital statistics if given effect to. But the opinion of the other members, who have a knowledge of the prevailing practice & the difficulties of any practical, if any, that may be involved in effecting the changes suggested, may be valuable.

D'Souza
22.9.14
Dewan
23/9

46. May be circulated after perusal

Dewan

R
23/9/14

1784
23-9-14

47 The proposals made by Mr.D'Souza may be printed and circulated to the Deputy Commissioners and a dozen Heads of Departments and non-official gentlemen

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including 2 or 3 gentlemen specially versed in this work outside the State, and their opinion invited within a month.

I want a comparative statement showing existing practice and the new proposals, so as to bring out the additions, omissions and alterations contemplated. Can we do all this without any additional cost?

17.12.14. 17/12

17/12

H.G. I have slightly revised my note. Please see the note of the Sanitary Commissioner's note printed early. Let a letter be issued inviting the following gentlemen may be consulted

(1) Dr Ratnagiri Rao ✓
(2) Mr K. Srinivasa Rao ✓
(3) Mr C. Srinivasagam ✓
(4) Mr Puttamallayya ✓
(5) Mr D. Venkatramaya ✓
(6) Mr H. Ramiah ✓
(7) Mr M.C. Rangaswamy ✓
(8) Mr S. Venkatarao ✓
(9) Mr Shankaranarayana Rao ✓

21/12/14

GB 21/12/14

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G. R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Sanny File No. 75 of 1913.

Serial No.	
3	To The Superintendent Govt. Press. No 4886 dt. 22.12.14. Requests to cause the printing of 4, the note by the Dy. Secy on the improvement of the System of registering Vital Statistics' (2) Sanny Comrs' letter no 25208 dt. 30:12.15. with 13 pages of enclosure & (3) the Sanny Comrs' Memorandum dt. 17.2.16 with 4 Statements, and to send 2 clean copies of the same to their office —

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—25,000—30-4-15

32

112

G. R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

San File No. 75 of 1913.

Serial No.

50. Draft of a letter is issued as directed by the Dy Secy

AK 5/2/1915

5 2 1915

51. Issue 6/2/15

52)

4 1. A. Chatterton Esq A.C.G. I etc. Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore
2. K. S. Doraswami Iyengar Esq Revenue in Mysore
3 D. B. C Subkantaraya Iyengar Esq D.I.G. Police.
4 R.B. M. Shama Rao Esq D.E.C. Mysore
5. 12 Dy Comrs of Dists
13. Rajamanthapradhana D.S. C. Srinivasa Iyengar Esq
14 Rajasabhabhooshana D.S. K. S. Puttanachetty Esq
15. R.B. M. C. Ranganayaka Esq
16. P. S. Achyuta Rao Esq L.M.&S.
17 K. Srinivasa Rao Esq Retd Dy Comr
18 D. Venkataramana Iyengar Esq B.A.
19. H Ramaiya Esq
20. S. Venkatesaiya Esq B.A.B.L.
21. K. Shankara Narayana Rao Esq M.A. B.L.
22 R.B. T. V. Narasimha Murthi Esq M.R.C.M. Sanitary Comr.

No 6006-27 & 6-2-1915

53 Forwards printed papers in the matter calls for Mem of opinions within a month on the Drafts Rules drawn by Mr D'Souza in para 23 of his note for improving the System of registering Vital Statistics

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—25,000—2-11-14

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Sanr File No. 75 of 1913-14

Serial No.	
	53) The Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District. No. 1290 dated 10.2.15. Suggests that the registration of vital statistics may be made Compulsory in all municipal areas and that the registers should be made to last for 10 years at least.
6	54) From Rao Bahadur M. C. Ramaiyengar, through Submits his suggestions on the improvement of the system of registration of vital statistics & 24.2.15
	55) From the Sanry Commrs., No. 4128 dated 6.3.15. Suggests that separate registers may be maintained for epidemic diseases and Vaccination and that a consolidated mortuary return for the whole Province to be ~~furnished~~ furnished to the Sanitary Commissioner to the Govt. of India every month.
8	56) From the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore. No. 10930 dated 6th March 1915. States that with the exception of clauses (3) and (8) the suggestions may be adopted
9	57) From H. Ramaiya Esqr. Retired Asst. Secretary to the Govt. of Mysore. Letter dated 11th March 1915. States that the suggestions made by the Dy Secy in para 25 of his note may be adopted and that, for each omission to record Births and Deaths, the Patel should be fined a rupee which should at once be recovered from him and paid to the person who

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—25,000—2-11-14

G. R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Cam File No. 78 of 1913 Ap

Serial No.	
	finds out or reports such omissions to the Nazirdars a statement of the fines recovered and rewards paid being submitted by the Nazirdars to the Dy Comms for publication in the Gazette along with the quarterly revision.
10	(88) From the Dy Comm^r., Chittoor dtgd. No. 370 Dy 8.3.15. States that the suggestions summarised in para 23 of the note may be adopted and as regards sub para (2) suggests that it is necessary to define the relations between the Ex-Officio Registrar of Vital Statistics and the Patels who even in municipalities still prepare the registers of vital statistics.
12	59 Letter No. 336 Dy 15.3.1915 from the Dy. Comr., Nellore Dt. Furnishes his opinion in the matter
14	60 Letter No. A dated 24.3.1915 from Mr. K. Srinivasa Rao, retired Dy. Comr. Furnishes his opinion in the matter
15	61 Letter No. 2893 Dy 29.3.1915 from the Director of Industries and Commerce on the subject.
17	62 Letter No. 434 dated the 20th March 1915 from the Dy. Comr., Kadiri Dt. Approves of the proposals with certain exceptions.

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

G. R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat. | Sam File No. 75 of 1913-1914

Serial No.	
18	63 Letter Dy 31.3.1915 from Mr S Venkatarangia Advocate, Kasaragod States that however perfect the system devised, no results need be expected unless the rules are strictly enforced.
19	64 Letter dated 7.4.1915 from Diwan Bahadur Pullamma Chetty. Offers his opinion on the subject and lays stress on the desirability of the Public Health Deptt developing a Special branch of service (as distinct from executive) under a Capable leader for the diffusion of knowledge on all matters pertaining to public health.
20	65 Letter No 101 Dy 10.4.1915 from the Chairman Malnad Engl: Committee Shimoga Dt. Offers his opinion in the matter.
21	66 Letter No 1722 Dy 12.5.1915 from the Dy Coll, Bangalore Dt.
22	67 Letter No 273 Dy 15.5.1915 from Dr Srinivasa Rao. Submits the recommendations of the Committee.
	68 File resubmitted with reference to para 67 supra. A Comparative

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—25,000—30-4-15.

7136 86

General and Revenue Secretariat. Genl 26 File No. 75 of 1913.

Serial No.	
	statement and a draft order are submitted.
	Gnas 5/6/15
	8 Sec'y)
	69 Please cl the draft as revised by Govt
	14/6/15
	70 Typed draft submitted Gnas 17.6.15
	8 Sec'y)
	71 Draft is subd for consideration may be circulated to Council
	18/6/15
	Embodying Govt's
	72 Draft Govt embodies the recommendations of the Committee & may be circulated.
	4.7.15

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

C.S. 5/7

HPB—25,000—30-4-15.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSTITUTE,

BANGALORE, 9/11/1915.

Dear Sir,

I enclose herewith
the Secretariat Circular No. 1218
dated 18th "The Standing orders of
the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue
Settlement & Miscellaneous) 1913"
with [illegible] all the information
regarding the registration of Vital
Statistics in the various Districts
of the Province. This is not available
in the Secretariat Library, I shall
be obliged if you can find it or
[illegible] with you when you
[illegible]
We also wish to [illegible]

Note

My following books have been given to Dy. Secty :-

(1) Standing orders of the P.W.D. of Madras, 1913 (2 vols)
(2) Hammick's Manual
(3) Munic. Code, Madras, Vol I.
(4) Madras Code containing Act III of 1899.

J. Nair
27/4/15

For some time, rewards to be offered to patels whose registers are found to be most accurate.

The system of giving rewards to the best registering officers in rural areas deserves a trial.

In special areas where more accurate information regarding mortality from particular diseases is considered necessary, Sanitary Department to organize special measures for the purpose and a system of "Unions" may be tried.

(No special recommendations on this subject.)

Small pamphlets to be issued by the Sanitary Department, to enable people to diagnose ordinary diseases.

Do.

REGISTRATION OF VITAL STATISTICS IN URBAN AREAS.

The medical or Sanitary Officer resident in the locality to be ex-officio Registrar of vital statistics. He should collect information regarding births and deaths in the locality, register them and give extracts from the register if required.

In all Municipal towns some of the members of the Municipal Council or Board to be associated in checking the accuracy of the returns.

(In non-regulation Municipalities, the Shanbhog or the stationary Sanitary or Assistant Sanitary Inspector or some Municipal Councillor should be required to collect information of births and deaths and furnish it to the Sub-Assistant Surgeon in charge of the Local Fund Dispensaries within 48 hours of their occurrence, the duty of registering them being left to the Sub-Assistant Surgeon.)

Each Municipality to be required to frame necessary bye-laws to enforce compulsory registration of vital statistics.

(No special recommendation in this respect.)

(In regulation Municipalities, registers and sub registrars should be appointed to register births and deaths. [illegible] to the Sub-Registrar for [illegible]

Registration of births and deaths to be made compulsory in all District

and Taluk Head Quarters and also in non-regulation Municipalities	on the lines of the Madras Act III of 1899, throughout the whole of the Mysore State.)
REGISTRATION OF MARRIAGES, EMIGRANTS AND IMMIGRANTS.	
A separate register may be opened to record marriages, emigrations and immigrations also.	(The registration of marriages, emigrants and immigrants is not recommended at present for the whole State; but, it may be attempted in selected areas, such as Bangalore City, Mysore City and Kolar Gold Fields and the Malnad Taluks. The registering authorities to be shanbhogues. The checking and compiling agency to be the same as that in the case of registration of births and deaths.) (Forms prescribed.)

Jma 28
17/6/1915

REGISTRATION OF VITAL STATISTICS IN RURAL AREAS.

1	A Register of birth and deaths shall be kept in every village by the Patel.	In all rural areas the patel should be responsible for the maintenance of the register of vital statistics. In Unions, the work to be done by Panchayatdars.	For rural areas, Patels should continue to be the registering officers. (In Inam villages, Inamdars to be compelled to maintain the register.)
2	If the Patel cannot write he shall cause it to be written and the responsibility of its being duly written remains with him. The Shanbhogue is bound to assist him in keeping the register.	Shabhouge to assist the Patel.	In villages where patels are illiterate it shall be the duty of the Shanbhouges to assist the Patels in keeping the Register.
3	The register to be in duplicate, made up into a book to last for one year.	The present regsiter to be modified so as to admit of some more entries to be made, and each book to last for 5 or 10 years. (A register of villages in each taluk should also be kept numbered serially, and the register kept in the village should bear the same number as that assigned to the village in the taluk register to allow of omissions being detected automatically.)	The register to be in duplicate, (the duplicate being perforated, and each register should last for at least 5 years. Forms to be modified.) (A list of all the villages in each Taluk, including the Inam villages should be made and serially numbered. The number and name of the village should be written on each page - both original and duplicate - of the birth and death registers. Each page in the register should be marked for a particular month. The appended forms (1 and 2) are suggested for the collection of information of births and deaths. Local Boards and Municipalities may obtain any additional information they may require.)
4	The Shekdar and Amildar to constantly inspect the village register and exercise a general supervision over the Patels and shanbhogs. The Deputy Commissioners and their assistants shall take every opportunity of ascertaining by personal	(a) All ~~retired~~ revenue officers of and above the grade of shekdars, all Sanitary Officers of and above the grade of Assistant Sanitary Inspectors and all Police Officers of and above the grade of Jamadars to examine the register and test the accuracy of the [illegible] during their visits to the village. (b) Vaccinators to be allowed to call for the book and to bring to the	The immediate supervising and checking agency to consist of shekdars and (Sanitary and Assistant Sanitary Inspectors [illegible] Revenue and Sanitary Departments and [illegible]

	ly written up, and must insist on punctual submission of the monthly returns.	proper official superiors any gross inaccuracies they may have ordered in the register. (c) Where there are village Committees such committees to be responsible for the accuracy of the entries and to certify to that effect. (d) In places where there are no such committees, the Shabhog to check and furnish such certificate.	gisters and the number of cases tested.) (Village Improvement Committees to check the register once a month. In unions, the union Panchayats to be responsible for the accuracy of the register.) (The register should be checked by either the Shekdar or Sanitary or Assistant Sanitary Inspector once in two months who should initial the entries verified by them.)
	At the close of each month the outer sheet to be detached and sent to the Amildar within the 10th of the following month, the book itself being retained in the village.	The duplicate or extract to be sent to the taluk and no Government officer to be allowed to remove the original from the village.	The original to be always retained by the Patel in the village, duplicate being sent to the Taluk Office (within the 5th of the succeeding month)
6	On receipt of the monthly returns in the Taluk Office, they will be examined and when found complete and in order, will be forwarded to Deputy Commissioner arranged according to hoblies so as to reach the District Office before the end of the month following.	The Amildar will get the taluk statistics compiled by the Sanitary Inspector, or if there is no such official, some one who is competent to compile the statistics. A consolidated villagewar statement to be sent to Deputy Commissioner and also placed before the Taluk Board.	The Amildar to be responsible for the compilation of the Taluk vital statistics in the prescribed form (the compilation work being done with the assistance of Sanitary and Assistant Sanitary Inspectors.) Monthly statistics to be forwarded to Deputy Commissioner and (also placed before the Taluk Board.
7	The compilation of the entries into Form B will be done in the District Office.	In the Deputy Commissioner's Office the statistics to be compiled under the directions of the District Sanitary Officer once a quarter and reviewed. The review to be placed before the District Board and also to be published in the Gazette.	(The District Sanitary Officer under the orders of the Deputy Commissioner to compile statistics quarterly for the whole District. The Deputy Commissioner to forward quarterly statistics to the Sanitary Commissioner in whose office the annual statistics to be compiled and incorporated into the annual sanitary reports.)

G. R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Sav File No. 15 of 1913

Serial No.

13 The duty of registration is thrown on all patels now by executive orders. This should be maintained.

The Municipalities under the Regn should all be directed to make bye-laws & introduce proper registration. The checking in these cases should be done by a committee of the Mpl & the Sanitary Inspector.

The Regulation may be ~~introd~~ passed. The Legl Deptt may draft it very early.

In ~~Sud~~ rural areas (~~I~~ Place & Excepting Regn Municipalities & Taluk Hqrs) the place-units are small and the village offrs are generally likely to know all cases themselves. I would not introduce any penalty for not giving info^n leviable on the private parties concerned for the present. This may be done later on as Mr. Chatterton

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—25,000—30-4-16

General and Revenue Secretariat.

San File No. 75 of 1915

Serial No.

suggests.

The Rev. Offrs & the Sanitary Offrs should continue to be the checking Offrs.

The draft order (with 2 slight alterations) may be approved & issued -

8/7/15

Hon 9/7

14 The application of ten Cumbrees are filing & enquiries the present state of things. The draft S.D. embody these suggestions & approved.

10/7

15 D. I. R and D. S. R are Submitted

Hand reconsign his case.

Secy)

16 A draft submission to H.E. is put up

Dewan)

Dewan 21/7

329
21.7.15

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

G P B—10,000—18-6-14

For disposal by Circulation.

No. C. 6

6.7.1915.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Council Matter.

SUBJECT.
(Clause viii of the Schedule).

7) Draft Govt. Order in regard to the question of improving the system of collection, compilation and publication of vital statistics in the State.

CIRCULATED TO THE MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

By Order,

6th July 1915.

Dy. *Secretary to Government.*

Extraordinary Member of Council. Opinion recorded by the Extra-ordinary Member of Council.

First Member of Council. Opinion recorded by First Member

Second Member of Council. Do by the Second Member

Gmm 14/7

GPB—1,000—28-8-14

Submitted to His Highness.

78

I submit for His Highness's approval the draft order which is proposed to be issued for securing a satisfactory registration of vital statistics in the State.

2. The draft is self-contained and explains the case in detail. It has met with the approval of the Members of Council.

24/7/15 H. Macnaughten

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Lany. File No. 75 of 1913-14

Serial No.	
23	To the Lany. Comrs., the President, Bangalore City Munl. Council, —do—, Mysore —do—, the President, Lany. Board, Kolar Gold Fields, Dy. Comr of Dist, Head of Dept, Secy. Edn Comee of Eco. Conference, the Secy, Indus. & Comee Comee, —do—, Dr. K. Srinivasa Rao, Mr. P.G. D'Souza, Mr. K. Chandy, Thir. R. Subba Rao & Supdt. Govt. Press.

Go. No. 1025-75 dy 5-8-915:

Passes orders in the matter of Collection compilation and publication of Vital Statistics in the State.

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

Q2B—10,000—18-6-14

4

Department of Public Health in Mysore

OFFICE OF THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER
WITH THE GOVT. OF MYSORE,

Bangalore, dated the 30th December *1913.*

No. 2520
ENC. /

From

P.S.Achyuta Rao Esquire,
Sanitary Commissioner with
the Government of His Highness the
Maharajah of Mysore, BANGALORE.

To

K.R.Srinivasiengar Esqr., M.A.,
Secretary to the Government of His
Highness the Maharajah of Mysore,
General & Revenue Departments,
BANGALORE.

Sam 75-13
SC-1

SIR,

I have the honor to submit copy of this office letter No.2445-52 dated the 5th December 1911 addressed to the Deputy Commissioners of Districts on the subject of the improvement of the registration of vital statistics together with a summary of the replies received thereto and to recommend as follows :-

1. In all towns, municipalities and other places where there is a Dispensary in charge of a Sub Assistant Surgeon, registration of vital statistics must be made compulsory by legislation. The Sub Assistant Surgeon or other Medical Officer must be appointed ex-officio Sub-Registrar of Vital Statistics Byelaws similar to those in force in Bangalore must be framed. Till the people become accustomed to the system of registration there may be a little trouble and perhaps a few prosecutions. This stage will soon pass off and the byelaws can be worked without any friction.

Department of Public Health in Mysore

From

THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER
IN MYSORE, BANGALORE.

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVT.,
GEN. & REV. DEPTTS,
BANGALORE.

Dated 30.12.13

Despatched 3.1.14

Received

General No. 2520

No.

Enclosure No.

SUBJECT.

Submitting the views of the Deputy Commissioners of Districts on the improvement of the registration of Vital Statistics with the recommendation of the Sanitary Commr. thereon.

V.B. SOOBBIAH AND SONS, PRINTERS, FORT, BANGALORE—1913.

2. In rural areas formed into unions, and where there are no dispensaries, the patels assisted by the union "Mutsaddi" must be made to register all births and deaths. The other members of the Unions should be made to understand that it is one of their duties to supervise the proper and accurate registration of births and deaths. The registers must be scrutinised at every monthly meeting of the Union, before being sent to the Taluk Office.

3. In areas where there are no Unions, Villages within a radius of 4 or 5 miles should be grouped into minor unions. The members of the Council should consist of representatives of all the Villages forming the Union, a chairman being selected from among the members. The patels of the Villages will naturally be in the Council and on them will devolve the duty of registering births and deaths, the other members forming a sort of supervising body. These proposed minor unions will also serve the purpose of looking after rural Sanitation and elementary education.

4. In other Villages which are too far off from each other to be formed into minor unions, the patels must at present be the registering authorities. In the rural areas, compulsory registration of vital statistics is undesirable on account of its being altogether unworkable.

5. For each District as a whole, the District Sanitary or Health Officer must be ex-officio Registrar of Vital Statistics. All the returns sent by the Patels and Sub Registrars of vital statistics ~~shall~~ should be forwarded by the Amildars to the District Sanitary Officer in whose office, a Sanitary Inspector or an Assistant Sanitary Inspector should be entrusted with the duty of compiling the statistics for the whole District.

6. The Officers who ought to supervise the proper registry of births and deaths in rural areas are the Amildars, the Deputy Amildars, the Sanitary Inspectors and Assistant Sanitary Inspectors. Selected Village School Masters may also be asked to check the proper registration of births and deaths.

7. It is very undesirable to make the Vaccinators spies on the work of Patels or Shanbhogue. The Vaccinators are not socially or Officially superior to the Patels and Shanbhogues and any "unobtrusive enquiries" made by them will be sure to be resented, the consequence being that both Vaccination and Registration of vital statistics will suffer. The idea of resorting to Washermen for information regarding vital statistics is too absurd to require any further consideration.

8. The Public Health Department primarily and the Revenue Department secondarily ought to be concerned in the registration of vital statistics. The staff of Sanitary and Assistant Sanitary Inspectors should be greatly enlarged and should be under the direct control of the higher Officers of the Public Health Department. If the efforts of the latter are systematically seconded by the Revenue authorities, Registration of Vital Statistics, which forms an important index to Public Health, is bound to improve.

9 If the above proposals are generally approved by Government, the rules appended to the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No.10382 Genl.207 dated the 13th February 1879 will be suitably modified and the draft rules submitted to Government.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

C. J. Cunjbahadur

Sanitary Commissioner.

Encl to Sanj 75-13-1

1.5

Letter No. 2445-52 dated the 5th. December 1911 from the Sanitary Commissioner in Mysore to the Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

From a review of the vital statistics of the Province for the past ten years it is found that the birth and death rates are far below those recorded in other Provinces in India as will be evident from the following table in which birth-rates for 1909 and 1910 are shewn:

	1910	1909
Madras	33.60	33.10
Central Provinces	55.42	51.63
Bombay	37.32	35.59
Punjaub	42.70	35.59
Eastern Bengal and Assam	37.96	40.46
Mysore	17.22	18.36

The abnormally low figures returned for Mysore can only be attributed to defective registration.

2. The basis of all sanitary improvement and of measures adopted for disease-prevention must be accurate registration of births and deaths. But as the unit of compilation - the village birth and death register - is dependent on the village officers and servants the accuracy of the entries in the register, more especially those of causes of death is more than doubtful. It seems to me that with systematic supervision and by frequent verification of the entries made more satisfactory results could be obtained. I have the honor, therefore, to request that you will be so good as to favor me with a brief memorandum showing (1) how the registration is being carried out in your District at present (i.e the modus

operandi

operandi) and (2) what supervising agency is employed to ensure the accuracy of the figures, - together with your views as to how best the existing unsatisfactory state of things could be remedied.

Memo. No. 2453-60 dated the 5th. December 1911.

Copy of the above forwarded to the District Sanitary Officers of Districts, for favor of any suggestions they have to make on the subject.

"Copies"

For Sanitary Commissioner.

14

Enc to Secy 75-43-1 47

Summaries of replies received to this Office Circular No.2445-52 dated 5th December 1911 regarding the improvement of the system of registration of vital statistics in the State

---oOo---

From the District Sanitary Officer, Kadur District, to the Sanitary Commissioner in Mysore.

The term statistics should include not only births and deaths but also emigration and immigration, which may be returned on spare sheets attached to each leaf of the birth and death register. Sheikdars should certify in their diaries that they checked and verified the entries on the villages they visited and that in token thereof they have affixed their initials with dates in the register. The District Sanitary Officer should be appointed the Registrar of births, deaths, emigration and immigration in his District and to this end be furnished by the Amildar by the 15th of each succeeding month with the duplicates of births and deaths, immigration and emigration obtained from Sheikdars. An abstract for the taluk should at the same time be submitted by the Amildar to the Deputy Commissioner. Vaccinators (who usually have exceptional facilities for verifying the births and deaths) may be offered an annual reward of Rs.10/- for the largest number of "proved mistakes" detected by them.

2. Letter No.641 dated the 16th December 1911 from the same Officer in reply to the Sanitary Commissioner's No. 2577 dated the 15th idem.

The programmes set to Vaccinators involve 4 visits to each village during the year - 2 for Vaccination and 2 for Inspection. The Vaccinator has to inspect the births and deaths register to find out additions to the number of unprotected children and the occurrence of any deaths from small-pox since his last visit. He signs his name in the register in proof of his having visited the village. The average duration of his stay in the village is about 36 hours and during this time it would not be difficult for

hir

him to ascertain by cautious unobtrusive enquiry the number of recent births and deaths. Any omissions or differences detected will be reported, in the D Form or in the weekly statement, to the District Sanitary Officer who will himself investigate the matter or have it investigated by the District Sanitary Assistant or Deputy Inspector of Vaccination. Immediately it is established that a mistake has been committed, the Vaccinator would be credited with a "Proved mistake" and the Amildar requested to have the entries corrected. Patels found guilty of gross negligence would be reported to the Deputy Commissioner.

3. From the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Tumkur District to the Sanitary Commissioner.

At an informal meeting of Assistant Commissioners and Amildars called by the Deputy Commissioner on the 23rd December 1911, it was agreed that the only way to ensure correct returns would be to make registration compulsory -- throughout the State. In the absence of compulsory registration the next best method would be to require Amildars, Sheikdars, Sanitary Inspectors and Vaccinators to check the registers frequently and thoroughly.

4. From the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, to the Sanitary Commissioner in Mysore.

The present arrangement would be adequate if only the importance of the work is properly grasped and supervision is systematised. The failure to appreciate the full importance of vital statistics often leads to the result that if the return of any particular village is not received, no notice is taken of the omission and no attempt made to supply it.

5. From the Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur District, to the Sanitary Commissioner.

The matter was discussed with the Assistant Commissioners, District Medical and Sanitary Officer, and Amildars and Deputy Amildars of Districts when they had assem-

bled

assembled for the District Board meeting on the 22nd December 1911. They were of opinion that in the absence of a special agency and of a compulsory legal enactment, the present system of getting the registration done by the village Patels is the best. The work done by the Patels -- would improve by insisting upon the Hobli Sheikdars to visit all the villages in their Hoblies and to inspect and attest the births and deaths registers maintained by the Patel atleast once a quarter - This duty may be made incumbent on the Sanitary and Assistant Sanitary Inspectors also.

6. From the District Medical and Sanitary Officer Bangalore District, to the Sanitary Commissioner.

There is no uniform system in the maintenance of birth and death registers and in the preservation of records. In some places the counterfoil is sent to Sheikdars and in others direct to the Taluk Office. The foil is either retained by the Patel or sent to the Taluk Office at the end of the year. Sometimes the birth and death registers are taken away by the Revenue authorities with the result that entries are missed or retarded.

The fit Department to receive the individual reports and compile the periodical statistics is the Sanitary Department. As each taluk has now been given a Sanitary Inspector, the duties of receiving reports from Patels and of compiling the statistics therefrom may be entrusted to this Official - The figures would then be more reliable - In case this suggestion is not practicable, the birth and death register may have triplicate instead of duplicate forms, the triplicate report being furnished by the patel direct to the District Sanitary Officer. A further report will be submitted on inspection of the registers of certain Taluks.

7. From the District Sanitary Officer, Kolar District, to the Sanitary Commissioner.

The

The modus operandi is that the patel in every village is supplied with a printed register containing duplicate forms and is required to send it every month to the Sheikdar who retains the duplicate and returns the register. A similar method is adopted in union villages and Taluk Head Quarter towns but a very considerable omission of entries is apt to occur as owing to the larger population the patel has to depend upon the reporting of the occurrences by the parties themselves.

The practice of sending the register every month to the Hobli Sheikdar results in the omission of several entries. Sometimes it will take a month before the patel gets back his register and the occurrence of births and deaths in the interim may or may not eventually be entered in the register. The illiteracy of many of the patels is another difficulty in the way. He has to depend for any writing work upon the Shanbhogue who often resides in a different village. Registeration of vital statistics during times of epidemics is very defective as people scatter themselves in camps.

In urban areas reliance seems to be placed on the local Midwife's monthly return without much attempt at getting information first hand. As to supervision, what the Inspecting Officers note both in rural as well as in urban areas, is whether the returns are punctually submitted. Verification of the entires by actual personal enquiries on the spot is rarely done.

To remedy the existing defects in the system the following are necessary -

1. The discontinuance of the practice of sending the registers in original to Sheikdars.

2. Encouragement of the appointment of literate patels.

3. Increased efforts on the part of the patel to get accurate in-formation during times of epidemics and lastly

4. Compulsory notification of births and deaths in all Municipal areas and unions.

At a meeting of the District Board held at Kolar on the 10th February 1912, it was resolved to introduce com-

pulsory

compulsory notification of births and deaths in all the Tal Taluk Head Quarter Towns to begin with, in consultation with the several Taluk and Municipal Boards.

8. From the Amildar Chikmaglur Taluk, to the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District.

The patels of every village is supplied with a "statistical register" containing 12 forms in duplicate, one to be preserved by the patel and the other to be sent to the shekdar of the Hobli at the end of every month. The shekdar prepares and submits a consolidated statement for his Hobli together with the original statements received from the patels. The patels' registers when completely filled in, together with the statements received from the shekdars, are preserved in the Taluk Office for a period of 20 years.

The defects in the existing system are that the patels being mostly illiterate have to depend upon the shanbhog to get through their work and consequently fail to make the entries in the registers soon after the occurrence of births and deaths. Usually the registers are written up once a month preparatory to the statements being furnished to the shekdar.

As most of the patels are not alive to the usefulness and importance of these statistics, it would be well to distribute leaflets in Canarese explaining the use and importance of vital statistics and the correct way of recording them. The present system of compilation of statistics for each Hobli by the Shekdars ought to be done away with. Figures for the whole Taluk may well be compiled once for all in the Taluk Office where the Local Fund Gumasta and the Assistant Sanitary Inspector who possess some knowledge of technicalities will be able to prepare the returns more accurately.

9. From the Sub Divisional Assistant Commissioner, Kadur District, Chikmaglur, to the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur Dt.

As all the patels are unable to make the necessary entries in the register as soon as a birth or death occurs,

there

there is room for omissions and inaccuracies. Till the illiterate patels are replaced by competent men the shekdars have to check the registers as frequently as possible in order that greater accuracy may be ensured.

10. From the Off. Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, to the Sanitary Commissioner.

The gradual replacement of illiterate patels by literate persons and the distribution of leaflets in Canarese explaining the importance and usefulness of correct registration of births and deaths will tend to rectify, to some extent, the existing defects.

11. From the President, District and Municipal Boards, Kolar District, to the Sanitary Commissioner.

The existing system of registration in rural areas is fairly good and arrangements will be made to enforce better supervision by the Local Sanitary Inspectors and Shekdars. But in large towns, compulsory notification of births and deaths is called for and at the District Board meeting held on the 10th February 1912, it was proposed to be introduced in consultation with the Municipal Boards concerned.

12. From the Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District, to the Sanitary Commissioner.

The practice at present in vogue in the District is that the births and deaths are registered by patels when these are literate, and by the shanbhogues at the request of the patels if the latter are illiterate. Duplicate copies of the registers are submitted to Hobli shekdars who transmit the same to the Taluk Office for compilation. The sort of check now exercised on the work done by the patels cannot be said to be effective as the checking Officers have to be guided by the statements of patels themselves without independent means of verifying the entries. At a meeting of the District Board held on the 19th February '12 it was agreed that the main cause of inaccurate registration is the illiteracy of the patels that with the spread of primary education that state of things would gradually

improve

improve and that in the meantime closer supervision might be exercised by the shanbhogue, the Vaccinator, the sheikdar and the Sanitary Inspector as well as by higher Officer while on their tours of inspection.

13. From the Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldrug District, to the Sanitary Commissioner.

The Patel of each village is supplied with a register wherein he records the births, deaths and other particulars. In case the patel is illiterate the registration is done by the Shanbhogue under the instructions of the Patel. The Patel being well acquainted with every occurrence in the village there is no graund for doubting the accuracy of the entries made or caused to be made by him Moreover his work is frequently checked by the sheikdar and by the Taluk and Jamabandi Officers. Under these circumstances, the existing system calls for no change.

14. From the District Sanitary Officer, Chitaldrug Distt. to the Sanitary Commissioner.

The reporting of "births and deaths" may be rendered compulsory on the part of the parents, relations or other people in attendance at the time of birth or death. The work of registration ought to be entrusted to literate persons in the case of patels and to a Sub Assistant Surgeon in the case of Municipalities and Unions. Supervision consisting among other things of the checking of and the issuing of instructions in the classification of deaths ought never to be entrusted to a lay agency. The following measures are necessary

i. The appointment as mounted Vaccinators of 1 or 2 Sub Assistant Surgeons according to the area and population of each Taluk.

ii. The replacement of the existing District Sanitary Assistants or Deputy Inspector of Vaccinators by duly qualified Medical men and

iii, The transfer of the Sanitary Department including Sanitary Inspectors to the control of the District Sanitary Officer who will have general supervision over their duties including those pertaining to Vital Statistics.

15. From the District Health Officer, Shimoga District, to the Sanitary Commissioner.

The system of death-certificates may be introduced and the reporting of births made compulsory.

16. From the Health Officer, Mysore District, to the Sanitary Commissioner.

In not a few instances the patel is illiterate and has in that case to rely on the services of the Shanbhogue who often has more than one village to look after does not stop in the village, the result being that several omissions of entries occur. In the larger villages and Taluk Head Quarters on the other hand the difficulty is in regard to the collection of information about the occurrences.

As to the check supposed to be exercised by inspecting Officers, it is not possible to verify omissions as no villager is likely to come forward with information that "would go against the grain of the patel".

In order to place the system of registration of births and deaths on a better basis it is necessary

i. That the Sanitary Inspector should scrutinize the figures in the Taluk Office before tabulation and submission to the District Office and

ii. That the District Sanitary Officer should similarly scrutinize the statistics in the Deputy Commissioner's Office. This procedure will enable the Sanitary Inspector and the District Sanitary Officer not only to bring to the notice of their respective Heads of Offices any abnormalities in the figures prior to the tabulation but also form correct ideas as to the Sanitary needs of particular areas.

In the major Municipalities the registration of births and deaths may be made compulsory, the Medical Officers in charge of the local Dispensaries beong appointed Registrars of Births and deaths. As regards minor Municipalities, Unions and all villages the Shanbhogue should be held

responsible,

responsible, jointly with the patel, for the correct and regular maintenance of the Birth and Death Register. The District Health Officer suggests that as Washermen get information of all birtns in a village, they may be required to report the occurrences to the local registering agency and that the Washermen may in return for such service get a remuneration say at Jamabandi time.

17. From the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, to the Sanitary Commissioner.

The registration of births and deaths in Municipal towns and in rural places are being attended to by the patels of the respective places. The entries made in these registers are checked, in the case of Municipal towns, by the Municipal Board during their meetings and, in the case of rural places, by Sheikdars. Patels submit their reports to sheikdars who in turn submit one consolidated statement to the Taluk.

Most of the patels, being illiterate, have to depend upon others to get an entry made in the register. If when a birth or death occurs a literate person is not available in the village, the necessary entry is apt to be omitted at the time and eventually lost sight of. The Inspecting Officer who visits the village only occassionally, is ignorant of the omission and merely checks the figures as they are entered in the register. Matters may improve by a stricter supervision being exercised over the patels by the Sanitary Inspectors, Sheikdars and Police Officers and by the submission by these Officers of periodical special reports to the Taluk in regard to the omissions or inaccuracies brought to light during their inspection. Delinquent patels should be reported to the Deputy Commissioner for punishment.

18. From the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, to the Sanitary Commissioner in Mysore.

The chief defect in the present system is that the registration

registration of births and deaths is entrusted to patels who are mostly illiterate. To introduce paid agency in their place would involve very heavy expenditure. The system of compulsory registration may not be possible & practicable in villages. The system of granting certificates or small rewards to patels for correct maintenance of the register and to Sheikdars and Sanitary Inspectors for efficient supervision may be tried tentatively for a couple of years. Compulsory registration may also be - introduced as an experimental measure in some of the important Regulation Municipalities. The Village Unions, the panchayetdars may be given authority to check the registers and verify the entries, the vital statistics pertaining to the Union being recorded in the Proceedings - of the Union meetings, The co-operation of members of Taluk and Municipal Boards may similarly be secured by authorising them to check the registers as often as practicable and to rectify errors by supplying omissions.

19. From the District Medical and Sanitary Officer Hassan District, to the Sanitary Commissioner.

Most of the village patels are illiterate men not able to understand the importance of vital statistics and maintain the registers properly. Unless the registers are caused to be maintained by literate men and supervised and checked frequently by special Officers appointed for the purpose, there is no probability of improvement.

20. From the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Bangalore District, to the Sanitary Commissioner.

The births and deaths are under the present system registered in duplicate forms one of which is detained by the patel and the other sent to the Taluk. When the book consisting of 12 such forms is finished it is also sent on to the Taluk Office. During the interval caused by having to obtain a new book occurrences of births and deaths are noted on slips of paper or the patel trusts to his memory,

with

with the result that omissions occur. Instead of having duplicate forms it would be better to give the patel a decently bound register of say 2 or 3 quires, the reporting being done in separate loose sheets. The register should be in the custody of the Shanbhogue who is a more desirable person to keep the register than the illiterate patel. In order to prevent possible delay in the supply of registers and forms, these should be distributed to patels by the Revenue Officer at Jamabandi time - Definite instructions should be printed in the register itself indicating the responsibility of patels and shanbhogues in respect of correctly recording the births and deaths in the villages. The compilation of figures in the Taluk Office should be entrusted to Sanitary Inspectors who, as professional men, can do the work much better than Taluk Gumastas.

The registration of births and deaths should be declared compulsory.

J. J. Acharyulu

Sanitary Commissioner.

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D.O. No. 45
Exec Hfile

Office of the Sanitary Commissioner
with the Government of Mysore,

Bangalore dated the 17/25 February 1914

Dear Sir,

I enclose for the information of the Dewan, a memorandum embodying my views on the subject of the registration of vital statistics in villages.

Yours sincerely,

To

S. Hiriyanniah Esq., M.A., B.L.,
Private Secretary to the Dewan
of Mysore, B a n g a l o r e .

(2)

MEMORANDUM.

Existing agency.

The agency employed for the registration of vital statistics in villages is the patel. This class of officials is mostly illiterate and they have to depend for any writing work on the Shanbogue who in many cases, resides in quite a different village. The consequence is that Births and Deaths are not entered as they occur & are liable to escape the memory of the patel when the Shanbogue is present in the village and the register has to be written up. Apart from this difficulty several causes tending to imperfect registration arise out of a violation of the simple rules appended to the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 10382 Gen. 207 dated the 14th Febry. 1879. The rules require that the outer sheet or the foil should be detached and sent by the patel every month direct to the Amildar's Office. This is not done; instead, the Shekdar gets them, compiles a consolidated return for his hobli and submits to the Taluk Office. Much avoidable delay as well as frequent loss of returns are reported to occur as a result of this arrangement. The unauthorised procedure was introduced evidently to minimise work in the Taluk Office but its effect has been to sever the villages from the direct and effective check the Taluk Office might have exercised had the original rule been strictly followed. Again, the Birth and Death Register should, under the rules, be retained in the village as a permanent record. In actual practice however these are sent to the Taluk Office at the end of the year. Every now and

and then also they are taken away by the Shekdars, who return them often after long intervals. Under the circumstances, the patel has an excuse if he omits entries of Births and Deaths that occur in the interim.

2. The first reform therefore would be to strictly enforce the rules prescribed in regard to the registration of vital statistics in Rural circles. The register as at present supplied consists of the village form A in duplicate made up into a book, in number sufficient to last for one year. I would propose that instead of one year the register should last for 10 years, corresponding to the intercensal period, and should be a standing record in the village not only of Births and Deaths but also of emigrants and immigrants, of the progress of vaccination in the circle, of the prevalence of epidemic diseases, & in short, of every event that has a bearing on the state of public health in the area. It will be clear that the record for any one year isolated by itself would hardly convey to the Inspecting Officer an idea as to the health of the area but that a collection of such records for a number of years available in a single register would provide him with useful data.

3. To increase the usefulness and scope of the register several new headings have to be prescribed. I enclose draft forms for the approval of Government.

4. The chief data in the return relating to births are the sex, the date of birth, the number of births (twins and triplets), legitimacy

legitimacy and the residence of parents. Under deaths, the principal data are the date, name, residence, age, sex, occupation, condition (whether single, married or widowed), and the fatal disease or cause of death. Of all the data the most important to the sanitarian is the cause of death. Errors in diagnosis frequently occur even when a qualified medical attendant certifies as to the cause of death and it is no wonder that the illiterate patel in his utter ignorance of medical terminology notes the cause in a haphazard sort of way. For example a case of phthisis is sometimes put down to diarrhoea and the different varieties of fever such as malarial, typhoid, rheumatic etc are not differentiated. Accuracy, uniformity, and completeness of data are all of them indispensable to correct statistical analysis; but for the present we must be content with prescribing detailed headings for Cause of Death and trust to the village official filling in the entries to the best of his knowledge. Kshaya, Vishama-seeta-jwara, Varase-jwara etc are terms in common use and a classification under these detailed heads would be far more valuable than mere vague entries under " fevers " or " all other causes ".

5. No true estimate of the vitality of the people can be formed, unless a system of registration of marriages is also established in addition to the registration of Births and Deaths. It must be admitted that among Brahmins, for instance, marriage means only betrothal and that in such cases the term cannot be understood in the same sense as it is in European countries. Yet, even under this limitation, the statistics would be

be valuable and ought to be collected. The return should give the name, age, occupation, residence and the physical condition of husband and wife.

Compilation of returns in the Taluk & District Offices.

6. As regards the compilation of returns in the Taluk and District Offices and the names whereby accuracy in the returns may be secured (including the introduction of a compulsory Act) I have submitted detailed proposals in my memorandum on the re-organisation of the Public Health Department.

Village agencies to see the correct maintenance of the register.

7. In conclusion I would suggest that the correct maintenance of the register be included as one of matters requiring the attention of the village [illegible] proposed to be constituted under Government Order No. [illegible]6107 L.R. 430-13-1 dated the 6th February 1914.

17th Feb 1914.

P.H.

Sanitary Commissioner.

Form A

Births and deaths registered in the

Nobli ..... Taluk .....

Birth

Serial number	Name of child	Sex	Date of birth	No. of birth (twins or triplets)	Whether legitimate or not	
		6		8		

Dea

Serial number	Name of person	Sex	Caste	Residence	Age	
				10		

Sanitary Commissioner

Here enter :—

Cholera
Small-pox
Chicken-pox
Measles
Plague

Fever : (giving exact description as far as possible)

Malarial
Typhoid
&c.

Dysentery and diarrhoea
Respiratory diseases

I
(Duplicate)
Village of .....
District ... during the month of 19

Father's name	Caste	Residence of parents
		7

If the Statistical Clerk is unable to complete the return for each village in this column he should write "Nil". This

30

Occupation	Condition (whether single, married or widowed)	Date of death	Cause of death *
	5	6	8

Date

Signature & Designation

Suicide
Wounding or accident
Snake bite
Killed by wild beasts
Tigers
Elephants
Cheetas
Wild boar
&c:

All other causes (giving exact description as far as possible)
Phthisis
Child-birth
&c:

Form A

Statement showing the particulars of (Un duplicate) Emmi-
into the village of ..... Hobli ...

Emmigrants

Name	Age	Sex	Caste	occupation	Purpose of Emmigration

Serial No.

Form A

In duplicate

Statement showing details of Vaccination performed in the

during the month of 19

Serial No.	Name of person or child Vaccinated	Age	Sex	Father's Name	Caste	Date of Vaccination	Whether Vaccinated or revaccinated
1							

Sanitary Commissioner

ents from and Immigrants

Taluk ..... District for the month of .....

Name	Immigrants					Purpose of Immigration
	Age	Sex	Caste	occupation		
	4	4	4	4		

31

Summary of vital statistics & estimated population

for the month of 19

Population of the village according to the census of
Estimated population at the beginning of the month
No. of births during the month
No. of deaths during the month
No. of Immigrants during the month
No. of Emmigrants during the month
Estimated remaining population
at the end of the month

Signature & Designation

Taluk

Sanitary Commissioner

ala

illage of . . . . . Kathli . . . . . Taluk . . . . . Dist.

Whether successful or unsuccessful	Date of Arrival of Vaccinator	Date of departure of Vaccinator	

Summary for the month.

Estimated number of unprotected children of 12 years & under in the village at the beginning of the month

No. of births registered during the month

Immigrants (unprotected children of 12 years & under) during the month

Nos. of deaths of unprotected children of 12 years & under during the month

Emigrants. unprotected children of 12 years & under during the month

Nos of children of 12 years and under Vaccinated during the month

Once vaccinated

Twice Vaccinated

Do Lab

Nos of unprotected children remaining at the close of the month.

Date

Signature & Designation

Form A

(See dup

Statement showing the prevalence of ... in the village of ..... Kobli

during the month of .....

Serial No.	Name of person	Age	Sex	Caste	Disease*	Date of attack	Date of report to Taluka office

*Plague
Cholera
Smallpox

05

Zymic diseases

Taluk

26 Total, date of death	Remarks as to source of infection
	1

33

Summary for the month :—

Total figures for the month :—

	Attacks	Deaths
Plague		
Cholera		
Small pox		

Date

Signature & Designation

Sanitary Commissioner

6/

I

No. 1567

From 27412

Office of the Secretary to Government
Departments of Education and Agriculture
Dated Bangalore, 26th May 1914
19 4

C.S. Balasundaram Iyer Esq., B.A.,
Secretary to the Government of His Highness
the Maharaja for Education and Agriculture.

To

M. Narasimha Rao Esq., B.A., B.L.,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of His Highness
the Maharaja of Mysore, General and Revenue Departments
Bangalore.

19 -19
SECTION
FILE NO.
CONFDL. NO.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith a set of papers relating to the collection of Vital Statistics, one of the Organisation and Development Questions-- for necessary action in the Secretariat. I request that a periodical statement of progress made in the disposal of this question may kindly be sent to me for submission to the Dewan.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

C.S. Balasundaram

Secretary.

CSB

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From IV 17/3 pm 191 17.3.14

The Sanitary Commissioner
in Mysore, Bangalore.

To

The Secry. to Govt.,
~~Edn. & Agr.~~ Deptts. of Edn.
Bangalore.

Dated

Despatched 16 MAR 1914

Received

General No. 3857
No.

Enclosure No. 1 file

Submitting proposals re-
collection and printing of vital
statistics.

GPB—50,000—26-9-12

687

P 3857
1 file

Office of the Sanitary Commission
with the Government of Mysore,

Bangalore dated the 16th March 1914.

From

5266.

Rao Bahadur
T.V. Arumugam Mudaliar Esq.,
Sanitary Commissioner with the
Government of His Highness the
Maharaja of Mysore, Bangalore,

To

C.S. Balasundaram Iyer Esq., B.A.,
Secretary to the Government of His
Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,
Deptts. of Education, Agriculture
and Industries, B a n g a l o r e

Sir,

I have the honor to state that prior to the receipt of your D.O. Camp No. 34-42 dated the 25th Ultimo, I had submitted my note on the collection of vital statistics with my D.O. No. 45 of the same date addressed to the Private Secretary to the Dewan. I believe the note has by this time been transferred to you and in order to make it complete I enclose an extract from my memorandum on the re-organisation of the Public Health Department mentioned in para 6 of the note.

P.V. Karve
A. Mrityunjaya Iyer
N. Madhava Rau
K. Subba Rau
K Chandy.
Sambasiva Iyer
Srinivasa Rau
S. Achyuta Rau
A. Chatterton.
C. Coleman.

2. Enclosed in original are the " notes " or replies from the marginally noted gentlemen. The notes cover much the same ground as that of my memorandum and serve to emphasize the importance of the suggestions already submitted for the consideration of Government. I shall now add a few remarks on such of the points dealt with in the notes as appear to me to call for comment.

3. Messrs. Chandy and Karve suggest that only literate persons should be appointed to the post of Patel - that we may insist on that. But the existing illiterate men

men will have to continue and in regard to future vacancies, hereditary and other considerations may come in the way of the operation of a rule of the kind. Nevertheless, it seems necessary to lay down that a legal claimant for a Patelship would stand disqualified if he is not literate and cannot obtain a certificate from the Inspector of Schools of the Circle in which his village is situated as to his ability to read and write Canarese well. A small annual remuneration varying from Rs. 2 to 5 according to the size of the village may be given to every Patel, which may be witheld if there is reason to believe that the Patel has not been attending to the collection and registration of vital and other statistics efficiently. Notwithstanding that the amount is small, the patel will I am sure, endeavour to win it.

4. It is further suggested that the Shanbogue's duties should be more clearly defined making it incumbent on him to visit each of the villages in his circle at short intervals, make enquiries of any vital occurrence that may have ~~xxxx~~ taken place and record them if the Patel has not already done so. In token of the correctness of the entries, the Patel and the Shanbogue jointly may be required to affix a certificate in the register at the end of every fortnight in the register and in the return submitted to the Taluk Office every month. Mr. Chandy's suggestion that a number of respectable villagers should also certify in the register before the monthly return is despatched to the Taluk Office deserves consideration. Such association of the representative village-public with the work is desirable and might tend to lessen the prejudice that is said to exist in regard to the notifying of vital occurrences.

5. Next, in regard to the systematisation of work in the Taluk Office, Mr. Chandy recommends that the

the villages should be numbered and the book supplied to each village should bear the name of the village with its number - on the cover. A register of villages so numbered, if maintained in the Taluk Office, would render it easy to find out which of the villages have failed to send in the monthly report. The omission of a large number of births and deaths from the Taluk return which occur under existing arrangements, might thereby be prevented. The addition of columns to show, in the case of births, the mother's age and the number of the pregnancy is not necessary for the present.

6. Mr. Karve is of opinion that if the staff of Sanitary Inspectors is adequately strengthened, they could by frequent itineration verify and correct the entries in the registers. He would appoint them ex-officio Vaccinators for their areas and do away with the present vaccination establishment. This step will of course necessitate that the Sanitary Inspectors should be releived of their duties as Work Inspectors. There is much that might be said in favor of this arrangement, which gives the men their proper vocation. But it involves many changes in administrative details and, in view of the limited resources of the several Municipalities and District Boards, the Government themselves may eventually have to finance the whole scheme. I am not therefore prepared to recommend a consideration of the proposal with particular reference to the present question of placing the registration of vital statistics on a sounder basis.

7. Both Dr. Srinivasa Rao and Mr. Madhava Rao think that it would be inadvisable to introduce a compulsory Act in respect of rural areas. Mr. Madhava Rao states that " to make such a report compulsory would be to unnecessarily enlarge the range of civil obligations and

and that the " necessity does not assuredly exist ". But he admits that " both as regards Births and Deaths the inertia of the people and their desire to avoid publicity in domestic affairs are also responsible to a considerable extent for the inaccuracy of our vital statistics ". The people have an obligation and if they fail to discharge it, the only remedy is compulsory legislation. The compulsory Act will fix obligation not only on house-holders but on the Patel who becomes aware of a vital occurrence but " fails to record it ". Moreover, the legislation will remain potential till Government after satisfying themselves of the " plainest necessity ", declare its introduction in any particular area.

8. In special cases, particularly in the malnad belt, the grouping of villages for purposes of obtaining accurate information regarding vital statistics - on the lines suggested by Mr. R. Subba Rao - may be adopted. This would serve to fix the existing standard of Birth and Death rates and the average duration of life in those areas. The standards obtained will be a check on the accuracy of the figures relating to other areas where similar conditions obtain and where a special staff for the collection of statistics is not employed.

9. Lastly, in regard to the printing of vital statistics, I believe the only occasions on which facts and figures are published are when the Government review the Sanitary and the District Board Reports for every year. I would suggest that once in a quarter the vital statistics for each District with the review of the Sanitary or Health Officer thereon be considered by the District Board and their resolution together with an intelligent summary of the statistics published in the Mysore Gazette for general

general information.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Sanitary Commissioner.

P.H.

Memorandum on the
Re-organisation of the Public Health Department.

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x x x x x x x x
x x x x x x x x

One of the most important duties of the District Sanitary Officer is the supervision of the registration of vital statistics. Detailed proposals on the subject have been submitted with this office letter No. 2520 dated the 30th December 1913. It seems to me that one of the chief causes underlying defective registration is the utter lack of appreciation in the Districts as to the significance or value of the figures. An instance recently occurred where the annual ratio of Births returned for certain urban areas and of deaths to almost 200 per mille amounted to 100 per mille. It did not suggest itself to the compiling office that the figures in themselves were too abnormal to be true and that even if assumed to be correct the large excess of the Death-rate over the Birth-rate, if steadily maintained year after year, would in the course of two decades devastate a town containing a population of 2000. What I would recommend therefore is that the District Sanitary Officer be appointed District Registrar of vital statistics and that all statistical returns be compiled by him or in the Deputy Commissioner's Office under his direct supervision. In the Taluks the Sanitary Inspector should be responsible for the correct maintenance of registers in the Taluk

Taluk Office and for the accurate compilation of returns. I am confident that an intelligent central control operating from the Taluk and District Head Quarters would call forth greater care in the registration of vital statistics in villages.

Another measure I would recommend, is the introduction of compulsory system of reporting Births and Deaths in all the Municipalities, under the provision contained in the Municipal Regulations. Effort should be made to get intimation not only of Births and Deaths but also of arrivals and departures. This would facilitate the observation of new arrivals for infectious diseases and the vaccination of unprotected children. For rural tracts a new compulsory Act on the lines of Madras Act III of 1899 may be passed. A copy of the Act together with a copy of the rules framed thereunder is enclosed.

Compulsory system of registration of Births and Deaths. ... ...

x x x x x x x x

x x x x x x x x

x x x x x x x x

" Extract "

Sanitary Commissioner.

P.H.

Note on the collection of Vital Statistics.

Vital statistics is the science of numbers as applied to the life history of Communities and the health history of towns and villages. The sciences of Hygiene and Sanitation are founded on this science.

"Vital statistics" indicates as to what the deleterious influences are that affect human Vitality and the extent to which they affect it. The sciences of Hygiene and Sanitation remove or modify such deleterious influences with the result that the health of the community is improved and the average duration of life is advanced.

In England and Wales within the last half a century or so the death rate has been reduced in urban areas by 13% and in rural areas by 15%. Similar results have been achieved in other Western Countries. Even in India in some large towns considerable improvement has been affected in the health of the people and

and the death rate perceptiably lowered. If there is any one cause that has contributed to these happy results, it is vital statistics.

For Vital statistics to be of any value, it is of prime importance that the individual facts should be accurately recorded. For otherwise conclusions drawn from the grouping of such individual facts would necessarily be inaccurate and misleading.

My experience as the Health Officer of a District has convinced me that our Vital statistics are absolutely unreliable. Gross mistakes are made in recording individual facts and the mistakes get exaggerated as the individual facts are grouped into larger and larger groups.

Every marriage, every birth, every sickness, every death, is the unit of the science of vital statistics. Any mistake in recording these events - units - would seriously affect this science.

"he Patel maintains the Birth

and death register in all rural and in many urban areas. He is one of ~~one~~ those hard worked officials whose duties are undefined and multifarious. He does not understand the importance of correct maintainance of his Birth and Death register. He makes entries of events in his register according as his convenience, fancy and memory permit. So long as he scribbles something in his register, to satisfy the very casual checking of the inspecting officer he has done his duty. It does not matter to him in the least if the entry is correct or not; if it is made soon after the event or a month later. It does not concern him what sex, what age, what caste, what cause of death he gives in his register.

The Patels' register of Birth and Death is therefore a most unreliable record of some of the most important events concerning vital statistics.

Such a record is sent in its

upward course to the Taluk Office, where the Local Fund clerk prepares a consolidated statement for the whole taluk. This Official often does not know English in which language the consolidated taluk Birth and Death statement form is printed. He gathers from the Patels' scribble whatever his ingenuity permits him to do. He translates, the headings in English, of the causes of death into whatever Kanarese terms that comes foremost to his mind. He translates for example "respiratory diseases" into "Hottee -sule" and he even kills some men of "child birth". He prepares the taluk statement somehow and sends it up to the District Office where a consolidated statement for the whole District is prepared in its Local Fund Branch.

The District Office continues the mistakes of the taluk Office and whenever the Local Fund clerk here finds any difficulty, he finds the "Zero" figure

come

come in very handy and he does not hesitate to use it freely whenever and wherever possible. It does not concern him whether the returns from several taluks are complete or incomplete. He does not worry if the returns for certain Sub Taluk, Hobli or Town are not received.

He thus prepares an absolutely incorrect consolidated statement and this is sent up to the Sanitary Commissioner in whose office a consolidated Provincial Statement is prepared and submitted to Government for review.

The Government after a careful and patient study of the statement, publishes its review for the information of the Public.

The mistakes committed in the initial stages are thus continued from stage to stage right up to Government.

It is easy to understand from perusal of the above how our Vital statistics

are extremely defective. The Sanitary Officer without Vital statistics is groping in the dark. It is only Vital statistics that can guide his actions.

Radical reforms are therefore necessary in our present system of collecting Vital statistics.

Before indicating the lines on which reforms in Collecting Vital statistics could be effected, I should like to observe that unless the masses cooperate no Government measure would ever be a success.

In India the masses are ignorant, extremely ignorant. They do not always put a correct interpretation on Government measures however well intentioned they may be. This is very unfortunate. Such prejudices exist all over the world amongst all Countries, but more so in India. It is only education that could dispel such ignorance.

People in India object to making any of their private and domestic affairs such as marriages, births, deaths &c, public. And for Vital statistics information of these events is necessary.

I would now proceed, briefly to

-to indicate the lines on which reforms in the collection of Vital statistics could with advantage be made :-

1. The registering agency ; the patel. Only such men as can read and write Kanarese well should be appointed to the post of the patel. The patel should be explained the value of his Birth and Death Register and the proper way of maintaining it.

Every patel should be given a well bound register in which a form is prescribed for births, deaths, marriages and Vaccination. (I have appended to this note the form I would suggest).

This register should last at least for five years. It should always be in the custody of the patel and should on no account be allowed to be removed from him.

Every month the patel should submit from this Register, to the Taluk Office, a monthly statement of births, deaths, marriages, Vaccinations etc.

No fear need be entertained that the patel would tamper with his

register. He dare not do it as he knows there is a copy of whatever is recorded in his register in the Taluk Office.

2. Checking agency.

More regular and efficient Checking of the Register is absolutely necessary. To attain this object, I would suggest an increase in the number of Sanitary Inspectors. These Inspectors in addition to the duty of Checking and correcting the registers could also be used as Vaccinators. The number of these inspectors in each taluk should depend on the number of Villages in, and population of, the taluk. Each inspector should be able to visit each village in his charge at least thrice a year.

The Vaccination work at present in the rural areas is entrusted to the hands of low paid men majority of whom do not understand the technique and the serious nature of the operation of Vaccination. These men are no better than peons and sycees. To entrust innocent lives to their hands, I consider criminal.

The trained Sanitary Inspectors

who as a rule are blessed with better intelligence could certainly do Vaccination more satisfactorily, scientifically and ~~Conciously~~ Conscientiously. Further as these Inspectors visit each village at least thrice a year they would be better able to Vaccinate a large number of persons than one Vaccinator for each taluk is at present able to do. So, the appointment of more Sanitary Inspectors, I would therefore Consider a matter of urgent necessity; These Officials would be able to check the Birth and Death registers regularly and thoroughly. They would be able to see to the sanitary improvement in Villages. They would further be able to do Vaccination work. These Sanitary Inspectors must be Completely divested of the duties of work inspectors.

I do not believe that this increase in the number of these Officials would lead to any Very great additional expenditure. For the District of Shimoga, I have calculated there would be only at the most an increase in expenditure by Rs 4000/-. Of Course, when more inspectors are appointed, there

would be no need for the present Vaccination staff. The Deputy Inspector of Vaccination and the present Vaccinators would have to go. The money that is at present being spent in the existing Vaccination staff plus about Rs. 4000/- more could be usefully utilised in having a sufficient and efficient staff of Sanitary Inspectors.

I had an idea that giving a small monthly allowance to each patel would act as an inducement to him, to pay better attention to his Birth and Death Register. I find however that this would entail a heavier expenditure than the appointment of more Sanitary Inspectors.

3. The Taluk Office; In the taluk office the Local Fund Clerk should be a trained hand having sound knowledge of English, Kanarese and arithmetic.

4. In the District Office, the Local Fund Clerk should be an English knowing hand trained in statistical work

5. In the District Health Office

should be interposed as an intermediate stage between the District Office and the Sanitary Commissioner.

It would be more effective if all the District statistical work is done by the District Health Officer assisted by a statistical clerk. Then the taluk Office may submit their statistical statements direct to the District Health Officer who should submit monthly and yearly consolidated statements to the Deputy and Sanitary Commissioners, each statement being accompanied with a review.

This step would help the District Health Officer in knowing the health condition of his District.

There must be a District Sanitary or Health Officer for each District.

In conclusion, I submit that whatever I have said in this note

is what I have gathered from personal experience in my District. I do not claim for a moment that mine are the only lines on which ~~reforms~~ in the collection of Vital statistics could be effected. There may be other ways of ~~altering~~ attaining this object. I only hope that some steps are taken in the near future to bring the much needed reform in the collection of Vital statistics.

Camp Ekamalun
9/3/14

J. O'Kane
District Health Officer
Shimoga

Deaths

Date
Number
Name
Father's or guardian's name
age
sex
Caste
Occupation
Cause of death.

Births

Date
Number
Father's or mother's name.
Name & age of child.
Father's or mother's occupation.
sex
Caste
Whether live born or still born

Marriages

Date of marriage
No. number
Name of bridegroom
Name of bride
age of bridegroom
age of bride
Caste of Bridegroom
Caste of Bride
Occupation of Bridegroom
Occupation of bride.
Whether bridegroom is widower or widower
Whether bride is widow or widow

If any children born or name of the children should be stated

DO

Here when a child born during the month is vaccinated, the date of vaccination should be entered.

L.8

N O T E.

V i t a l S t a t i s t i c s.

VITAL STATISTICS has been defined as "the Science of numbers applied to the life-history of Communities and Nations"; on them are based the discussions of problems of public health, which lend themselves to statistical treatment; and they form the ground-work on which Sanitary reforms rest. Such statistics may be divided into two parts:-

(i) a correct enumeration of the population classified according to age, sex, occupation, &c.

(ii) a complete and accurate Registration of Births and Deaths with particulars of age, conjugal condition, occupation, sickness, classified on the same basis as the Census enumeration of the population.

2. We have, in the results of the decennial Census, a fair estimate of the population classified on Statistical data; and for the Sanitary data, we have to look to the Registration of Births and Deaths carried on in all the towns and villages. Neither of these statistics can claim the merit of perfect accuracy. Errors due to ignorance and mis-statements of facts on the part of the enumerated, omissions of registration of Births and Deaths, and errors and defects in the compilation and classifications of figures

are always the inevitable draw-backs of all statistical collections. But notwithstanding these defects, the value of the statistics as a broad basis of a general study of situations cannot be overrated.

3. From these statistics, estimates of population in the intervals between two Censuses may be made. But these estimates will be complete only if the amount of Emigration and Immigration is also ascertained. Unfortunately, it is not possible to get at reliable information regarding the migrations of population, except perhaps those brought about under exceptional circumstances in particular tracts and seasons. But this defect may be supplied to some extent by checking the estimates with the number of inhabited houses registered in "Khanesmari" and other Assessment Books multiplied by the figure of average house-density as worked out at the last Census. The uncertainities in this respect are to a great extent remedied in some countries by regular quinquennial census enumerations of the population. Such enumerations, at short intervals, may be useful only in places liable to violent fluctuations, by reason of exceptional conditions of climate, industry or commerce; and I have already suggested the institution of such quinquennial Census in respect of the Malnad Taluks in connection with the question of the depopulation of those tracts.

4. As regards the record of Births and

Deaths and of the causes of Death, the registration was introduced about 40 years ago, but owing to various difficulties the record is still far from complete. The people with superstitious and doubtful notions of the object of the Government still shrink from publicity in domestic matters. The Patels who are the rural Registrars are, several of them, illiterate, entirely depending on others for any little writing they may have to do. The records made by such Agency are naturally defective to a great extent. Even actual occurences of Births and Deaths are dropped out of the Patel's register, while the statement of the causes of death leaves much to be desired. The vast majority die without medical attendance and the record of sickness made by the Patel represents generally the crude impressions of the people, who attribute the most fatal illnesses marked by a rise of temperature or other complications to 'simple fever', 'purging' 'stroke of the devil' &c.; and during Epidemics they conceal occurrences of death or the true cause thereof in order to evade even the simplest Sanitary measures.

5. The maintenance and compilation of these statistics are , in other respects too, very far from satisfactory. The following extract from my report of Jamabandi Of Kolar Taluk for 1912-13 expresses my personal observations in this and other Taluks where I have discharged similar duties:-

"The Inspection Book and the Birth and Death Registers are also maintained. In respect of the latter however, I found that the returns filed in Taluk Records are not at all complete. The returns of several villages for various months are missing, particularly so in respect of Inam villages, where for want of duly recognized resident Patels, the Birth and Death registers are not maintained. In respect of Government villages too, there is no systematic check whatever to see that very month the returns are duly received from all the villages and filed securely in the records. The proper maintenance and secure preservation of the records of the village Vital Statistics is a matter of paramount importance in this State because of the provisions of the Mysore Infant Marriage Regulation. But, in the way in which the returns are now kept both by the Patels and by the Taluk Office, they cannot be said to be either so complete or so unquestionably accurate as to deserve to be admitted as conclusive evidence in deciding prosecutions on the Criminal side. It is very necessary to put these rural Vital Statistics on a more complete and reliable basis so as to enlist public confidence in the operation of the Penal Laws against the offences of Kidnapping and Infant Marriage in Mysore."

6. From such imperfect records, a monthly Statement of the Births and Deaths is prepared

by the Amildar in Mortuary Form No. V., and submitted to the Sanitary Commissioner through the District Board. This statement is but a hobliwar abstract of similar compilations received from the several Shekdars, and as I have observed, the Shekdar's compilations are most incomplete in as much as they do not include all the villages of the hobli, the Shekdar contenting himself with the records of what villages he might be able to collate in his usual rounds. Such incomplete statistics can serve no useful purpose.

7. The form of the compilation is also incomplete. It provides for a distribution of Deaths by religions, but shows no corresponding distribution of Births. The information about Births is disposed of in one column headed 'No. of Births'. Again, the information about marriages is similarly disposed of in one column at the end headed 'no. of marriages' without any details whatever of caste or age.

8. Lastly, the compilation does not attempt to bring out the most instructive feature of Vital Statistics, viz., the occupational mortality. It is the study of the statistics of occupational mortality, which must indicate the relative salubrity of different occupations and form the ground-work of all Sanitary reforms. A simple distribution of the Deaths by Hindus, Mahomedans and other religious communities can have no significance in the occupational point of view, and no inferences could be drawn therefrom in respect

of the comparative proneness to, or immunity from, particular diseases in the several walks of life.

9. Now that the Government have organized a Department of Public Health with an adequate staff of expert Sanitary Officers and trained subordinates, much of the defects above noticed may be easily remedied and the records of Vital Statistics placed on a more reliable and instructive basis. So far as rural Registration is concerned, the present form (Mortuary No. 2) is sufficient for all practical purposes . The Urban Registration particularly in the three Cities and other select Towns with marked Industrial or Commercial activities may be amplified so as to contain information about conjugal condition, factory work and other feature of occupation. It is the subsequent compilations and tabulations of these statistics that require trained handling. This work is now done by the Local Fund Clerk of the Amildar without any check whatever over the returns received. I would transfer this work to the Taluk Sanitary Inspector. It should be the duty of the Sanitary Inspector to go round from village to village, collect the Patel's records of Births and Deaths, checking the entries on the spot and verifying and even correcting the same by local enquiries. The returns so collected should be compiled and tabulated by him into various Statistical Tables which ought to be prescribed by the Sanitary Department, so as to bring out all the Scientific aspects of the Vital Statistics. Such compilations made by the

Sanitary Inspector, which ought to be in details of villages, should be consolidated and scrutinized by the District Sanitary Officer and submitted by him with his own review thereon to the Sanitary Commissioner through the Deputy Commissioner of the District in the Local Fund Department. The District Sanitary Officer will then be able to note significant variations in the statistics of Births and Deaths, investigate the causes of any marked mortality in any village or area by local inspection and personal inquiry and suggest proposals for the better sanitation, water supply and other reforms needed from time to time.

10. The Taluk compilations made by the Sanitary Inspector should be passed through the Meeting of the Taluk Board, where they should be read for the information of the members. Similarly, the District Tables, Review and proposals of the District Sanitary Officer should pass through the Meeting of the District Board. The members will then be able to understand the conditions of the several villages, and realizing their wants co-operate with the Government in the adoption of Sanitary measures .

Kolar, 7th March 1914.

Treasury Asst. Commis-
-sioner,
K o l a r.

Vital Statistics.

1. While the Vital Statistics recorded in many parts of British India are said to have reached approximate correctness so far as the number of births and deaths is concerned, those of Mysore seem to be conspicuously wanting even in point of numerical accuracy . Among the causes responsible for this, a place is usually and rightly assigned to the habits and prejudices of the people, who are generally reluctant to report vital occurrences. In the case of births, their reluctance arises from a superstitious belief that a child's life is mysteriously cut short by the registration of its birth. And their unwillingness to report deaths especially during epidemics, is usually the result of a desire to avoid the inconvenient attentions of public officers and the application of sanitary measures. As epidemics, however, are rare compared with periods of health, this motive to the concealment of deaths is of limited operation. But the superstition regarding births is ever present and that is the reason why the shortage in recording them is much more pronounced than in the case of deaths. Both ~~in the case of~~ as regards births and deaths ~~moreover~~, the inertia of the people and their desire to avoid publicity in domestic affairs are also responsible to a considerable extent for the inaccuracy of our vital statistics.

2. But it is easy to exaggerate the importance of these causes. For after all it is not the superstition or indifference of the people but the supineness or incompetence of the registering agency that accounts for our imperfect record of vital statistics. It is only in the more populous places where the registering offices cannot be personally aware of the domestic affairs of the people that the failure to report vital occurrence really matters. And even there, [illegible] ment being greater, this cannot be a very potent cause of error. But in villages where the affairs of the inhabitants are usually known to each other, the registering official does not require any

any reports from the people and if he omits to record any occurrence, it is not due to want of information .

3. The omission is in the majority of cases due to the illiteracy of the village registering officer (Patel) .As the Shanbhog who is generally the only literate man in the vicinity has a number of villages to look after and is not always available, the Patel must carry information of births and deaths occurring in the village in his head till he meets the Shanbhog and get it recordad by him . And if, as usually happens, he does not see the Shanbhog for long periods, his memory being none the most retentive, many vital occurrences are lost sight of .

4. The remedy for this state of things is obviously to get a better class of Patels, but this, in spite of the best efforts made by Revenue Officers, is found to be no easy task. It will take some considerable time before we are able to man the Patell service with really competent persons.

5. Till then, some suggest, the Shanbhog may be made responsible for the registration of vital statistics instead of the Patel . But the suggestion cannot be accepted because a Shanbhog has usually 5 or 6 villages in his charge and he will not have that first hand information which a patel possesses, while people will not go long distances to report to him births and deaths in their houses . There is no however no objection to the Shanbhogi duties being more clearly defined and insistence being made on his visiting each of the villages in his circle, at short intervals, making enquiries at each visit of any vital occurrences that may have taken place and recording them if the Patel has not already done so. The Patel will thus be primarily responsible for omissions, but there will be a secondary responsibility on the Shanbhog.

6. The supervision of the higher officers leaves also much to

be

be desired . All that they generally do is to the registers and initial them without making any enquiries as to the correctness or completeness of the entries therein. The importance of closer scrutiny should be impressed upon all such offices as it not only brings omissions to light, but keeps the Patels and Shanbhogs wideawake.

7. Considerable omissions in the record are said to occur as the result of irregularity in the supply of the printed forms to Patels . Care is not always taken to see that fresh forms are supplied as soon as need arises therefor and in the interval which elapses, many borths and deaths go unrecorded. This is however a matter of detail though an important one, which can be easily rectified.

8. The usual remedy suggested for the incorrectness of vital statistics is compulsory reporting and registration . But while such a measure is necessary in the bigger places and in fact is long over due, it is inadvisable so far as the rural part are concerned . It involves fresh penal legislation which should not be undertaken except on proof of the plainest necessity. And such necessity does not assuredly exist. As already stated, immediately a birth or death occurs in the village, the Patel becomes aware of it and if he fails to record it, the fault is entirely his. He does not want a formal report from the relatives of the person concerned and to make such a report compulsory would be to unnecessarily enlarge the range of civil obligations. The condition in the towns is of course different and compulsory registration there is a necessity. Commencement may be made with the Regulation Municipalities which according to existing legislation have power to frame bye laws for the introduction of the compulsory system.

9. So far regarding the numerical accuracy of the vital statistics . As regards the cause of death, which from a sanitarian's

point

point of view is the most important detail in these statistics, the inaccuracy is much greater almost bordering on total unreliability. And nothing else could be expected in a country where qualified medical attendance is unprocurable or unresorted to and where for the cause of death we have to depend upon the "erratic diagnosis of the village watchman" who is notoriously, fond of attributing to 'fever' or 'stomach - ache' all deaths of which he does not know the real cause. So far as one can see, there is no remedy for this state of things. If however a disease which cannot be investigated without statistical information happens to be raging in any part of the State, a small qualified staff may be employed to procure the necessary statistics by actual registration for a number of years if necessary. Further than this nothing appears possible in the way of obtaining mortality statistics with any pretention to scientific accuracy.

10. There is a belief that the birth and death returns will gain in correctness considerably if they are compiled by the officers of the Sanitary Department. No doubt these officers will be able to bring to bear on the returns their intimate knowledge of the health conditions of the area under their charge and to discover wholesale misdescriptions of the cause of death in areas known to be infected with a particular disease. But it is doubtful if, so far as the checking of the numbers of occurrence goes, they have any better facilities than officers of the Revenue Department. In any case if the registering can be done by the lay agency, it is difficult to see why the presumably easier work of compilation should not also be done by it.

11. It is important moreover to bear in mind that the vital statistics possess a very important bearing on conditions of food supply which it is the business of Revenue Officers to incessantly watch. And it would be a measure of questionable expediency to dissociate these officers from the preparation of returns which concern them so intimately. Referring to such a dissociation

dissociation that had been made in Bombay, the Famine commission of 1901 observed , "the mortality statistics in Bombay are now sent direct from the Mamalatdar to the Sanitary authorities,with out passing through the Collector's hands. The mortality statistics are the gauge of distress as well as of disease, and the present Bombay system thus keeps the gauge out of the hands of the Collector".

There is however no objection to the statistics being checked, in the Taluk Office by the Sanitary/or Assistant Sanitary Inspector, and in the District Office by the District Health and of Sanitary Officer, and such a course is feasible in this province as the Sanitary staff is subordinate to the Revenue Staff. What is wanted is that the Revenue Department should continue to be connected with the preparation of the vital statistics, and not that it should deny itself the Assistance of its professional advisers.

7/3/11

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City Municipal Council,
Health Department,
Dated, 6th. March 1914.

Memo.

Submitted to the Sanitary Commissioner in Mysore with reference to his D.O. No 49-60 dated 28th. February 1914 re the improvement of Registration of Vital Statistics, in the State:-

The subject of Registration of Vital Statistics has been recognised as one of exceeding importance in civilized countries and large amounts are spent and great care bestowed on their collection, the accuracy thereof being directly proportionate to the factors above mentioned. It is the result, deduced from an enquiry into the Vital Statistics of a community, that measures calculated to arrest racial degeneration or improve their Physical well-being are based upon, and the success or failure attendant on these measures rest absolutely on the correctness or otherwise of such deductions.

2. The imperfect manner in which this branch of Science is utilised for human needs, in the State, is too well known to need comment. Almost all available figures lead to such extrordinary absurdities that they are merely fit to be discarded and no one can think it safe to trust to inferences which provoke more mirth than they meet the

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requirements of grave scientific discussion. The average death rate of one of the healthiest countries in the World Viz: England is 17: the Death rate of Bangalore City is approximately 40: that of Kadur District 19: and Mudugere Taluk 20. If credence were accorded to the last two, Kadur District is about as healthy as England, with Mudugere following close, the last being a Sanatorium compared with Bangalore City! The infant mortality in the malnad, where the cry is about the enormous fatality amongst very young infants, is about 130, while in the Bangalore City, where it is known that a large number of deaths amongst young infants miss Registration, the corresponding figure is 230! If the infant mortality formed the index into the health conditions of a locality, it would appear as if the malnad was infinitely more healthy than this City!

3. The existing method of registration of Vital Statistics in the State differs according to whether it is a City, District or Taluk Municipality or a rural area, the pains taken and accuracy ensured being on a rapidly diminishing scale these two being next to nil in a rural area. A few words might be said descriptive of each:-

(a) <u>City Municipality.</u>

The President is the Superintendent of Vital Statistics and grants

The Statements

certificates of births and deaths periodically prepared by him and forwarded to the Sanitary Commissioner. He is assisted by a number of Registrars, who are Medical men in charge of the dispensaries in the several Divisions or Mohallas. They are not in the service of the Municipality and being in charge of the engrossing duty of treating the sick, cannot be held responsible for any more than the most perfunctory supervision of Registration, during their spare moments. It does not seem to be quite fair to expect them to do more and it is not quite clear why they should do anything at all, in this matter. That, thus far, while being fully aware of the doubtful nature of this obligation, they have attempted to fulfil it, cannot but do credit to their sense of discipline. Each Division in the City of Bangalore has a Sub-Registrar and a Registration peon on Rs.12 and 7 respectively. The Sub-Registrar is both a ministerial as well as executive officer . He maintains all records connected with Vital Statistics and when not attending to his books, is expected to be going about his Division, for the detection of errors and omissions. The peon being almost always illiterate does itinerant work bringing to the notice of the Sub-Registrar all cases of infringement against the Bye-laws framed

framed under Section 48(1)(g) of the Mysore Municipal Regulation VII of 1906. The out-door work involved in checking the accuracy of statements furnished by the public or his assistant, might take him to all parts of his Division. The Municipal executive have further tried to systematise his work, by the introduction of what is known as "House-to-House Inspection", system. The Sub-Registrar should begin from one end corner of his Division and regularly visit every house pertaining to each street, noting down the No. of children under 12 years in each house, the No. protected against Small-pox and the No. unvaccinated. The average number of houses to be visited per day is fixed at 30, and theoretically, it ought to be possible to have fairly accurate figures at the end of a fixed period, when the house-to-house inspection of the whole of the Division might reasonably be expected to be cpmpleted. But this stage has not been reached during the last 14 years when the Sub-Registrars first came into being, nor does there seem to be much chance of its being done within the near future. The Sub-Registrar is further responsible for promptly detecting and reporting cases of Infectious Diseases in the Division. How far an official of no particular status, can be trusted to satisfactorily conduct these operations in an area

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of approximately 1.1 sq. mile and a population of nearly 10,000, is open to question. The Sub-Registrars however would not seem to have given any chance of making a definite pronouncement, as earnest endeavour on their part to show how much was possible and how much not, has always been wanting. Bye-laws to enforce Compulsory Notification of births and deaths were passed on the 1st day of August 1908. But a portion of the public have not yet appreciated the full extent of their obligation in this direction, while the reminder are blissfully ignorant of the rules altogether. A fair amount of control is exercised over the actual number of deaths that take place, as deaths are not only compulsorily notifiable, but each event attracts the attention of the Registration and Conservancy Deptts and the burial ground watchmen. These last furnish daily statements, which are checked with the figures received from the Registrar of each Division. The statements, noted down against the caused of deaths, however, form a series of inaccuracies, most of which are wilful misrepresentations, some being unconcious errors. With regard to births, it is undoubted that a large number are never reported or detected. The difficulty in this last matter lies not merely in the ignorance of law that genuinely exists in a section of the

community

community but also in the rest, not having yet realised that the Council could have any serious purpose in passing these rules and expecting with perfect confidence, that infringement could not result in anything beyond good humoured remonstrance. A number of prosecutions are monthly lodged in the Criminal Court which prove so genuinely surprising to the parties, that it almost looks a pity to punish them, and the Magistrates have fixed a uniform fine of annas four, the severity of which punishment reflects the popular opinion on the legitimacy of the ruling. The question of arriving at some idea with regard to emigration and immigration is only possible after each ~~Decemviral~~ Decennial Census.

(b) District Municipality.

The figures furnished to the Council are prepared by the Shanbogue, who frequently draws largely from the imagination. The entry under "deaths" is more reliable than that under "births". The causes of deaths have no trustworthiness whatsoever.

The compulsory Notification of births and deaths were introduced into the marginally noted Municipalities, during the period specified against each. At Chickmagalur, the Head Manegar of the Octroi Department is also Registering officer and the Sanitary Inspector during the course of his rounds checks

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the accuracy of each item. It is too early to say how the arrangement is working. But in the marginally named places, where the area of each is comparatively small and the population not very large, there is every facility for considerable accuracy being reached with a reasonable amount of care on the part of the Municipal executive.

(c) Taluk Municipality.

The compulsory Notification rules obtain in none. The Shanboge is the registering officer with the usual result.

(d) Rural area.

Attention is invited to the paras dealing with birth and death rates of the undersigned's memo, on the decimation of population in Kadur District, where, it is hoped, a fairly accurate summary is given of the registration of the Vital Statistics in the rural areas of that District, the conclusions derivable therefrom probably also holding good in other rural areas also. The exceeding smallness of each individual area, the very limited population and the familiarity of the patel in every detail of the villagers' affairs, render it excessively easy for statistics of the greatest accuracy and value to be forthcoming and here and there one

meets

meets with such a patel, whose figures are absolutely reliable. But in the largest number of cases the books are filled up erratically, when some superior official is expected from the Taluk Head Quarter and while all or most births and some deaths get left out, the causes of deaths are proclaimed to be 'Fever' or 'Stomach ache'. This state of things, is undoubtedly due to those who have real control over viallag officers, having next to no idea as to the relation between Vital statistics and human needs, and expatiating more vehemently on the expeditousness with which statistics should be furnished to superior officers from villages, than on the correctness thereof.

4. In the same manner that the Charech of defects in the existing system of Registration varies, according to whether it is a Municipality or rural area that is considered, in the 1st. instance depending mainly upon want of adequate supervising agency, which is just within the possibility of being supplied by the Municipal body, and in the second depending upon an agency which requires to be made alive to the important natur of the work, so also do the measures, required to be resorted to, vary according to the locality concerned.

(a) <u>City Municipality.</u>

At this city, the importance of this subject and the grave defeciencies in Statistical

Statistical registration have been engaging the earnest consideration of the Hon:President, who has spared no opportunity to induce the Registration Department to shew all the work they can. A glance at the monthly births and deaths returns will render the point clear. Prior to 1913 the births were ~~mostly~~ Considerably less than the deaths, the total effect being in favor of a steady diminution in the natural population of the city, not borne out by the Census figures. It is now more usual for the total births being either equal to or just a little ~~more~~ less than the total deaths. It has already been stated that the improvements required are

(1) More accurate registration of causes of deaths which might be brought about through the agency of an increased staff,

(2) Registration of movements of population, and

(3) Registration of all the births that occur.

In so far as these results could be brought about by a wider dissemination of the compulsory Notification bye-laws (by means of notices posted in all public places, repeated proclamation in Mohallas by beat of drum etc) or by offering small rewards to what are called the ' barber Midwives' who attend the largest number of births in the city

for

for reporting each birth, proposals will be submitted to take them up immediately on hand, as the cost will be inconsiderable.

It is too premature to say what shape the orders in connection with increase of Registration staff will take as the subject is part of a bigger question Viz: the revision of the Municipal Health Department, proposals whereon are due. It is desirable that the appointment of one Sub-Registrar to a maximum population of 5000 should be sanctioned. It is also desirable, that in addition to the decennial census taken all over the State, the Council should organise another, coming off in the middle of each decennial interval. If Section 48 sub-section (g) of the Municipal Regulation authorise the framing of bye-laws rendering the movements of population notifiable, it is needless to say that this method of strengthening the hands of the executive will also be resorted to.

(b) Other Municipalities.

The introduction of compulsory Notification rules and a little more than the interest betrayed at present, on the subject by the executive, cannot but bring about an immense improvement in regard to the accuracy of registration.

(c) Rural areas.

Under instructions from the Sanitary Commissioner, the undersigned submitted certain proposals in his Nos.625&641

641 dated 9-12-11 and 16-12-11 respectively, from Kadur District. It was acknowledged therein that some degree of improvement only was aimed at, as it was understood that no appreciable expenditure should be involved, which seems to be inconsistent with any great improved effeciency. At the same time, any attempt to place the subject on reliable basis by means of specially paid agency throughout all rural areas, is not within the bounds of possibility of the State. The village improvement committees recently prescribed by Government can render important service in this direction, and doubtless such services will invariably be called for and used to the fullest advantage. The Malnad improvement scheme which involve such heavy expenditure, entitles the Government expecting the officer in charge, being able to maintain correct statistics for all areas, where the scheme may be in operation. But while the question of securing absolute accuracy in the Registration of Statistics, throughout <u>all</u> rural areas, is an impossible task in the near future, what seems to be the most feasible scheme and the next best is attempting this in what may be called "representative rural areas". It would not be difficult for the Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner to pick out villages having

the

the following in common Viz:

(1) The same climatic conditions of rainfall, Temperature etc.

(2) Similarity in physiographical features

(3) Similarity in Sanitary defects.

(4) Probable similarity in the state of public health

(5) Similarity in the habits and physical build of villagers and other allied conditions.

A small sub group of the most important of a group of 50 or more villages of a taluk, having the above named conditions in Common, would then represent the whole of that area. Special attempts to render the matter of Registration of statistics in such representative sub-groups, by the appointment of paid Sub-Registrars or entrusting the work to School masters on payment of a small allowance, would probably not involve a prohibitive cost to the State. The minimum population of each representative sub-group may be taken at about 2500 (the larger the minimum the more reliable the statistics), the distance between the villages of each sub-group being such that frequent visits to each village may not be difficult of accomplishment. The representative sub groups of one or more taluks may have a common Inspector. If once great accuracy was secured

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in representative sub groups , it would not be incorrect to assume that the same rates and ratios obtain throughout the whole group, represented by the smaller area. It would also be a valuable check on the existing system of Registration, pointing out exactly to what extent there is inaccuracy or in other words what is the 'margin of error' therein.

R Morrison

Health Officer.

Letter No. 625 dated 10th. December 1911 from the Kadur District Sanitary Officer to the Sanitary Commr. in Mysore, Bangalore.

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With reference to your memo No. 2453-60 dated 5/12/11 enquiring whether I had any suggestions to make towards improving the very defective Registration of births and deaths in the province, I have the honor to propose that

(a) a circular be issued impressing on village heads the importance of accuracy in statistics and imposing punishment in case of wilful misrepresentation or entry without reasonably careful enquiry- the term statistics being taken to include not only births and deaths but also emigration and immigration.

(b) The number of emigrants and Immigrants from and to a village be entered on spare sheets attached to each leaf of the births and deaths Registers.

(c) Shekdars be made to certify in their monthly diaries that they inspected registers of statistics during their several visits to each village and found them correct - reasonable pains having been taken to check the accuracy of the same, and to initial with dates in the said registers, in token of their having performed such inspection.

(d) The District Sanitary Officer be appointed the Registrar of births and deaths, emigration and Immigration for the district;

(e) it be ~~reduced~~ rendered incumbent on all officers of the revenue police, Educational, Medical and Public Health departments to scrutanise the said register during their visits to villages and to draw the attention of the Registrar to any discrepancies that might be found;

(f) Vaccinators of rural areas(who usually tour extensively in villages and have to refer to births and deaths registers for their own purpose) of each District be offered and annual reward of Rs. 10/- for the detection of the largest number of

proved

proved mistakes, as certified by the District Sanitary Officer;

(g) the duplicates of births, deaths, emigration and immigration sheets for the month, obtained by the 15th. of every succeeding month from Shekdars be forwarded to the District Sanitary Officer by the Amildar, the abstract for each taluk being prepared and submitted to the Deputy Commissioner by the 1st. named officer; and (h) the District Sanitary Officer open a book with a page for each village, therein to enter the population of the village together with the facts gleaned from such sheets each successive month; arrange for the inspection of, or draw the attention of, Amildars to, villages wherein the statistics must be suspected of inaccuracy; and submit an annual report on the vital statistics of the District to the Sanitary Commissioner through the Deputy Commissioner.

Letter No. 641 dated 17th. December 1911 from the Kadur District Sanitary Officer, to the Sanitary Commissioner, in Mysore.

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In reply to your docket No. 2577 dated 15/12/11 enquiring how Vaccinators of rural areas can make themselves useful in checking the accuracy of registers of births and deaths, I have the honor to explain that programmes set for them by Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination involve 4 visits to each village of the circle during the year - 2 for vacination and 2 for inspection. The vaccinator almost invariably inspects the births and deaths registers, to find out additions to the number of unprotected children and the occurrence of any deaths from Small-pox since his previous visit and signs his name therein in proof of having visited the village. The average duration of his stay at each village is 36 hours. Having so much time at his disposal and moving as he does on fairly equal terms with the villagers, it would not be difficult for him to ascertain the number of recent births and deaths (within about 3 months). The cause of each death might also be elicited by cautious and unobtrusive enquiry. When the number of births and the number and causes of deaths as ascertained by the latter method and the version of the Patel fail to agree, he will institute a careful search after the correct fact and on being convinced of a mistake having been committed, report the same to the District Sanitary Officer, in his D form or weekly statement. The matter would then be investigated by the District Sanitary Officer or District Sanitary Assistant or Deputy Inspector of Vaccination and in the event of this not being possible for the time-being, would be referred to the Amildar for enquiry and report. Immediately it is established that a mistake has been committed the vaccinator would be credited with a "Proved mistake" and the Amildar requested to have the entry corrected. Patels who should be found guilty of gross negligence would be reported to the Deputy Commissioner.

It

It cannot be denied that there would still be scope for considerable inaccuracy but as I have had the honor of submitting in my letter No. 625 dated 9/12/11, this would only be one of the checks that could be imposed on the village register. I might also be permitted to herein mention that the vaccination staff of rural areas in this District have been found exceedingly useful in giving first information of the out-break of Epidemics such information being oftentimes received far earlier than reports from Taluk Heads or Sanitary Inspectors. It is not therefore unlikely that the vaccinator will turn out very useful work in regard to the subject matter of this letter, specially if all the labour involved should not go in vain from his point of view.

Extract from Kadur District Sanitary officer's memo on Decimation of population in Kadur District.

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There is undoubtedly very grave defect in the registration of vital statistics in rural areas. But it is not likely that these staistics, particularly those pertaining to deaths could be entirely valueless. A village is usually a small place and a death is not a very common event. The Patel who knows everybody by name, does not lose anything, in shewing the death in his register and assigning the true cause, as far as his information goes, except in case of deaths due to Plague, cholera, or small-pox, where external interference might be apprehended. The deaths ~~staistics~~ statistics might therefore be taken as fairly accurate.

Infant Mortality.

Births on the other hand, where the infants die soon or a few months after birth, are rarely or never entered, not because there is anything specially to be gained thereby, but because it is not considered as of any importance. The Patel does not see the need of including the name of the baby, which had not been named and which did not see the light of day for more than a few hours or days. In his estimation the events of birth and death form a negligeble quantity. The omission of a number of entries in regard to births and deaths of infants, does not have so much influence on the accuracy of total mortality and therefore death rate as on the Infant mortality of th the District. For example during 1906, there were in Kadur District 5359 births and 6328 deaths of which 276 were said to be among infants under 1 year. This gives a birth rate of 14.77 per mille, death rate of 19.94 per mille and infant mortality of 51.5 or deaths among infants under 1 year for every 1000 children born. If however 200 deaths among infants under 1 year had been omitted, the correct figures would be birth rate of 15.32 per mille, death rate of 20.52 per mille and infant

mortality of 85.6. The infant mortality is said to be the index to the ~~staff~~ Nalt of the public health to a locality. It might therefore be expected that an enquiry into this subject would reveal interesting results. The figures for the years 1910 and 1911 as compared with the infant mortality of the Province are given on the margin. Analysis of the infant mortality during previous years led to so many discrepancies that it was not thought profitable to incorporate them here.

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REGISTRATION OF VITAL STATISTICS.

Present system and how to improve.

---oOo---

Present System.

The present system was introduced by Chief Commissioner's Notification No.272 of 1875 of which a copy is attached.

Defects.

1. Both the agency and the system are defective. The Patel is often illiterate; does not enter the events in time but postpones or has two or three villages under him and cannot register properly. Thus errors creep in inconsistencies mistakes as to date of birth or death, or cause of death and -- other items. The matter is made worse by defects in the form and lack of timely supply of the book. Error once committed is perpetuated through slackness of supervision, want of order and arrangement in the Taluk cutcherry.

Can it be improved? Yes.

2. Considering the importance of the Register for purposes of the Infant Marriage Act and Life Insurance and economic purposes we ought to try and improve the Register and the system. Some difficulties indeed must remain while present conditions continue of illiterate Patels and not well-educated people. We cannot do away with the Patel; for, another registering agency will have to be created which, with slackness of supervision as at present existing, will be as much a failure as the Patel. Much expense would be incurred while nothing is gained in -- accuracy. The matter can be improved even retaining the materials on hand, if only

if only existing rules were strictly enforced.

Suggestions. The suggestions offered for improving the statistics fall under several heads (a) the Register (b) Mode of Registry and (c) Supervision.

The (a) Register. The Register may be made to contain only 12 sheets per book and a book supplied every year - the calendar year preferable in order to facilitate supervision in Jamabandy time - to the Patel. Each month has a page and each Patel must be asked to promptly send away each month's sheet as the month ends and the old book after the close of the year. A new book may be issued about a month before the close.

2. The villages must be numbered and the book supplied to each village must bear the name of the village and the number on the cover. A register of villages kept at the Taluk office will thus make it easy to find out what village or villages, if any, have not sent the monthly sheet and the book.

3. Each page must be marked for a particular month.

4. The book can also be improved by adding more columns to those already in it. Instead of "other causes"— a very vague phrase— we may add two or three well-known causes of death, such as -- Plague, Cholera— the first few cases of which and other epidemics are generally suppressed for obvious reasons. To

8 To make the register more valuable still there can be columns for "Vaccinated or not", "Inoculated or not" in cases of death by Small-pox and Plague, columns in cases of birth for the entry of -- mother's age and the number of the pregnancy. Instead of the grand-father's name the mother's name might be required. In cases of death the deceased's name only is now required hereafter the father's name may also be entered to help identification.

9 Instead of two columns "males", females", "boys", "girls" which cause confusion by wrong entries and occasional double entries, there may be only a -- general heading such as "sex" or "male or female" in one column.

10 Now to (b) and (c).- Mode of registry and supervision for the two run together necessarily.

(b)
Mode of Registry.

11 We must keep the Patel and the present machinery for a separate establishment would be as already mentioned, more costly without being correspondingly more successful since much of the error now is due to a cause which would exist even then — want of supervision. The Patel must be literate — we may insist upon that — and the Chaukidar must help him. And the Patel must certify according to a certain prescribed form at the end of every week that the entries are correct. The Chaukidar must

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must certify every fortnight and the Shekdar, Vaccinator, and the Sanitary Inspector who go on inspection might be set to check the registers. Before the monthly returns are sent by the Patel the register for the month might be required to be certified to be correct by a certain number of respectable villagers.

/2 In order that every birth and death might be entered and entered timely the best thing to do would be to legislate that the nearest male relative of the family, or the co-tenant if any of the house, or the nearest neighbour should go to the Patel and report the event within a fixed time after the event. It might be thought that in the present level of education in rural parts such a measure would lead to unnecessary trouble and harassment. At any rate the obligations of the Patel might be insisted on being performed.

/3 To make the Patels as efficient as possible in keeping the registers -- lessons might be now and then given them on some of the symptoms of common diseases. It is possible to get every intelligent work done in this way, for some entries in the registers, even as they are, are very careful indeed.

(C)
Supervision

/4 Strict inspection in times of Janmabandy into the vital statistics would improve matters very much. Therefore the year for Vital statistics purposes

on the work done by the subordinate and the Taluk Cutcherry does its work of -- monthly checking efficiently, then very favourable results might be confidently expected.

Deputy Commissioner,
Bangalore District.

CENTRAL COLLEGE, BANGALORE.

3rd March 1914

To

T. V. Arunachalam Mudaliar Esq.
Sanitary Commissioner
Bangalore

Dear Sir,

Your Do. No 49-60 dated the 28th ultimo was received by me only yesterday (the 2nd inst) the post mark of the 1st inst. You require a note by the 4th inst or tomorrow, at the latest.

The subject of vital Statistics is quite new to me and unless I study the question anew, I will not be able to submit a note thereon

Yours Sincerely
V. S. Sambandha Iyer

Suggestions for the improvement of the system of Registration of Vital Statistics in the Mysore Province

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(1) In all Towns, Municipalities and other places where there is a Dispensary in charge of Sub Assistant or Assistant Surgeon, registration of vital statistics must be made compulsory by legislation.

(2) The Sub Assistant Surgeon or other Medical Officer must be appointed ex-officio Sub Registrar of Vital Statistics.

(3) Bye-laws similar to those in force in Bangalore must be framed. Till the people become accustomed to the system of registration there may be a little trouble and perhaps a few prosecutions. This stage will soon pass off and the bye-laws can be worked without friction.

(4) Any opposition to compulsory registration will be greatly lessened if official authenticated certificates are granted by the ex-officio Sub Registrars, to the parties that register Births and Deaths.

(5) Such certificates should be given a legal status as evidence of Birth or Death in a Court of Law. This is already the case in the Madras Municipality.

(6) The certificates thus granted will be of use in enabling

(a) the heirs of the deceased to draw any Insurance money.

(b) the candidates for public Examinations and for public service to use them as

use them as evidence of age.
(c) the litigants in using them as evidence of age when horoscopes are not available or are suspected to be forged.

(7) Midwives and Medical men attending labou cases are compelled in some countries to report all such cases to the Registrar or Sub-Registrar, irrespective of the registration by parents and guardians. But this is not workable in India where there are so few midwives and private practitioners.

(8) In Bengal Sanitary Inspectors in Municipalities have been appointed Sub-Registrars. This practice may be followed in larger Municipalities in the Mysore Province when the Sub Assistant Surgeon has his hands full of work.

(9) In rural areas formed into Unions and where there are no Dispensaries, the Patels assisted by the Union " Mutsaddi " must be made to register all Births and Deaths. The other members of the Union should be made to understand that it is one of their duties to supervise the proper and accurate registration of Births and Deaths. The registers must be scrutinised at every monthly meeting before being sent to the Taluk Office.

(10) Areas where there are no Unions, Villages within a radius of 4 or 5 miles should be grouped into minor Unions. The members of the Council should consist of representatives of all the villages forming the union, a chairman being selected from among the members. The Patels of the villages forming the Union will naturally be in the Council and on these will devolve the duty of registration of Births and Deaths, the

the other members forming a sort of supervising body. These proposed minor Unions will also serve the purpose of looking after rural sanitation and elementary education.

(11) In the villages which are too far off from each other to be formed into minor unions, the patels must as at present be the registering authorities.

(12) In the Rural areas compulsory registration of vital statistics is undesirable on account of it being altogether unworkable.

(13) For each District as a whole the District Sanitary Officer or the District Health Officer must be the ex-officio Registrar of Vital Statistics. All the returns sent by the Patels and Sub Registrars of vital statistics should be forwarded by the Amildars to the Registrar in whose office a Sanitary or Assistant Sanitary Inspector should be entrusted with the duty of compiling the statistics for the whole District.

(14) The officers who ought to supervise the proper registration of births and deaths in rural areas are the Amildars, the Deputy Amildars, Sanitary and Assistant Sanitary Inspectors. Selected village school masters may also be asked to check the proper registration of Births and Deaths.

(15) Vaccinators should have nothing to do with either registration or supervision of registration by Patels. They are not socially or officially superior to the Patels or Shanbogue and any supervision by them will be resented, the consequence being that both vaccination and

and registration of vital statistics will suffer.

(16) It is not advisable to have Police Officers either as registering or supervising officers as is the case in Eastern Bengal and Assam where registration of vital statistics is very unpopular.

(17) The Public Health Department primarily and the Revenue Department secondarily ought to be concerned in the registration of vital statistics.

(18) The staff of Sanitary and Assistant Sanitary Inspectors should be largely increased and should be under the direct control of the higher officers of the Public Health Department. If the efforts of the Public Health Department are systematically seconded by the Revenue authorities, registration of vital statistics which forms an important index to Public Health, is bound to improve.

M. A., M.D., D.P.H.,
Deputy Sanitary Commissioner.

Bangalore
3rd March 1916

P.H.

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GPB—1,000—28-7-13

F No 3671
3.3.14

Encl.

No. 1639

OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE,
"RINGWOOD," HIGH GROUND,

Bangalore, 2nd March 191 4.

FROM

ALFRED CHATTERTON, ESQ., C.I.E.,
Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore,
Bangalore.

To

The Sanitary Commissioner in Mysore,
Bangalore.

SIR,

In reply to your D.O.49-60, dated the 28th February 1914 forwarding to me a printed statement regarding the collection of vital statistics in the State, I regret to say that I have no information on the subject, and I am not in a position to offer any opinion thereon.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Director of Industries and Commerce.

Chamrajpet.
Bangalore
2nd March 1914.

Dear Sir

I received your Circular
D.O. No: 49-60 of the 28th February
1914 only yesterday morning.

To give me's views on Collection
& printing of "Vital Statistics"
necessitates as you well know a
careful study and consideration
of the following points viz

(1) Correct enumeration of population
or taking of Census
(2) Accurate registration of births & deaths.

Granting of death Certificates
and classification of Causes of
death.
Registration of Lunacies
Compulsory notification of
Infectious diseases
Epidemic mortality
Occupation & mortality
mortality as affected by Epidemic
and infectious diseases and
other Special Causes.

&

many more
Laboratory Researches
Post-graduate course of 48 hours
and is under the Dept of Sanitation

to give sufficient.

I believe in the above are
references from the Govt. I have
submitted my report and
a copy of the same with
enclosure will be found in
the Sanitary Commissioner's office. I
therefore request of
the same.

Yours sincerely
T. V. Venkatachari

Rao Bahadur
Dr T. V. Arunyam Avl
Sanitary Commissioner
Bangalore

G. R. S. 26]

File No. San. 75-1

Serial No. 3

*Diary No. of letter replied to*_____

Encs 3 files

No. 4686

Sanit 75-13-3

dt 22.12.14

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

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To The Superintendent

Govt. Press

Date of issue 22.12.14.

Sir

Signed by Mr B. Narainsami Iyengar

I am directed to forward the following papers and to request the favour of their being put in type and 2 clean proofs sent to Branch IV of this office for approval, along with the originals :—

1. Note by the Dy. Secy. on the improvement of the system of registering Vital Statistics

over.

SUBJECT.

Sanitary Comrs letter no-
2520 dated 30. Dec 1913
with 13 pages enclosure
Sanitary Comrs' memorandum
dated 17 Feb 1914
with 4 statements (enclosures)

I have &c

W.
22/12.
for W.J. Seay

By &c.

List of enclosures

Copied by

Examined by

GPB—25,000—4-8-13

(1) 136

Enc to Secy 75-13-3

N O T E.

Improvement of the system of registering

Vital Statistics in

Mysore.

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1. The basis for our present registration of Vital Statistics is the Chief Commissioner's Notification of 1879 and -- nothing can demonstrate the need for a thorough revision of the system more than this fact.

2. The following units are usually adopted for the registration of Vital Statistics:-

1. Cities.
2. District Municipalities.
3. Taluk and other non-Regulation Municipalities.
4. Village or rural areas.

3. The compulsory registration of births and deaths has been introduced into the following cities, at Head quarters ten -

1. Bangalore City.
2. Mysore City.
3. Tumkur.
4. Shimoga.
5. Chikmagalur.
6. Chintamani.
7. Closepet.
8. Channapatna.
9. Tarikere.

4. An establishment of 21 hands costing respectively Rs.2384 and Rs.2544 per annum maintained for the purpose in the cities

of

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of Bangalore and Mysore. In Shimoga there is only one Sub-Registrar on Rs.10/- per mensem. In other places no special establishment is sanctioned.

25. It is not possible to say whether the registration of Vital Statistics is more satisfactory in these places than elsewhere but considering what the Health Officer of Bangalore has to say about the work in Bangalore, there is probably -- great scope for improvement. There is no doubt that so long as people are inclined to regard any duties cast on them in this behalf as more or less vexatious, registration will -- always be defective. It will take some time before such a feeling can be overcome but compulsory registration of Vital Statistics is the only method possible by which the statistics may be rendered more accurate in non-rural areas where births and deaths are not isolated events and do not become known at once as in rural areas. It is therefore necessary to make extensive use of the powers conferred by Section 48 (1) (g) of the Municipal Regulation and introduce compulsory registration of Vital Statistics in all District Head Quarters, towns and taluk Municipalities. In some places it may be necessary to add a little to the Municipal establishment but the simple information required can be collected without much extra staff. Each town xx should be divided into a certain number of wards and the registration checked by one of the Municipal Councillors. There is much to be said in favour of the proposal ~~made by Dr.Srinivasa Rao~~ that in all towns, Municipalities and other places where there is a Dispensary in charge of a Sub-Assistant or Assistant Surgeon, registration of Vital Statistics should be made compulsory and the Sub-Assistant Surgeon or ~~the~~ other Medical Officer appointed ex-officio Sub-Registrar of -- Vital Statistics.

26. When people become more familiar with the compulsory registration

registration of Vital Statistics in non-rural areas we may think of introducing them into Unions also.

27. As regards rural areas the opinion is unanimous that it is impossible to get a more economical and more efficient agency than the existing Village Officers and what is needed is that their work should be better supervised.

28. The number of Patels who are illiterate is steadily decreasing and we need not regard their ignorance as a serious barrier in the improvement of Vital Statistics in rural areas. The chief reason why the Vital Statistics are inaccurate is that the register is not written up regularly. The suggestion therefore that the Shanbhog should initial the register once a fortnight in token of the register having been duly written is a good one. Births and deaths are not such common events in villages that they are likely to be forgotten within a fortnight.

29. Hereafter every important village will have a Village Committee. In fact the Village Statistics require information to be given of births and deaths. Wherever the Village Committees are willing to take up the work of maintaining these registers, it may be made over to them but as the Village Committee is a non-official agency it seems more desirable to utilise them as a check over the correctness of the entries made by the Patel than to transfer the work to them. Similarly in Village Unions the Panchayatdars may be required to check the registers and verify the entries and examine them during the Union meetings. A certificate from the Village Committee or the Union Panchayat may be added to the monthly extract sent to the Amildar.

30. The practice of compiling the returns first for the hobli and then for the taluk, which is stated to exist in some

some districts should, I think, be put a stop to. There is no objection to the Sheikdar being required to check the registers maintained by the Patel and to initial it, as often as he checks it but if he is required to compile the returns for his hobli the work is not likely to be properly done. Only the counterfoil should be sent to the Taluk and the original kept by the Patel.

31. There is much force in the suggestion that a single continuous book may be maintained for 5 or 10 years. What now happens is that forms are supplied for a year at a time. The original book is sent to the Taluk and new forms are not --- supplied till some two or three months of the year are over with the result that the entries for those months are quite incorrect.

32. It is also necessary ~~as suggested by Mr.Chandy~~ to number the books according to the list of villages maintained in the taluk and check the returns with the list so that no village may be omitted.

33. There is no doubt that so long as the returns are left to the Amildar, the compilation of the statistics will be made by a clerk on about Rs.15/- and so the suggestion to transfer the compilation to the Sanitary Inspector if there is one for the Taluk under the orders of the Amildar is an excellent one and may be adopted. It is also necessary to arrange for the examination of Vital Statistics once a quarter at least by the Taluk Boards and those for the District by the District Boards. This will have an educative value besides tending to greater accuracy.

34. As regards the Statistics for the District, the District Sanitary Officer, wherever there is one, should be responsible for compiling them. The work may be done in conjunction with the Local Boards Branch of the Deputy Commissioner's Office.

It

It is also necessary to arrange for periodical publication of Vital Statistics in the Gazette.

35. As regards Forms, the Sanitary Commissioner has suggested two different ones, one for Births and Deaths another --- giving particulars of emigration and immigration besides two other forms relating to epidemic diseases and Vaccination.

36. The present form of Register of Births and Deaths has been devised with a view to its being kept in duplicate and the result is that the Births and Deaths are shown in juxtaposition and the form is incomplete.

37. It would no doubt be more convenient to devote the first half of the page to births and the lower half of the page to deaths. The Sanitary Commissioner proposes the following columns for deaths: 1. Name 2. Sex 3. caste 4. Residence 5.Age 6. Occupation 7. Condition, i.e. whether single, married or widowed 8. Date of death and 9. cause of death. These headings are all suitable and may be adopted. Only the column date of death may come before name. The list of diseases -- should be amplified and instructions given to identify them.

38. As regards births he proposes the following columns: 1. Name of child 2. sex 3. Date of birth 4. No.of births (twins or triplets), 5. whether legitimate or not 6. father's name 7. caste 8. Residence of parents. I do not think it desirable to have any column regarding legitimacy in our present conditions of society. We may substitute if necessary "whether still-born or alive" for it. The order of columns may be (1) No. (2) date (3) Name of the child (4) sex (5) caste (6) No. of births (twins or triplets) (7) Father's name (8) Residence of parents (9) whether born alive or still-born.

39. We can get no correct ideas regarding fluctuations of

population without information regarding emigration and immigration. In fact the Deputy Commissioners are expected to furnish such information and it will therefore be useful to have a register in each village showing immigration and emigration. Care must be taken not to enter in the register the names of persons going on a visit to relatives or to attend fairs and festivals or without any object to shift the residence temporarily or permanently.

40. As observed by the Sanitary Commissioner no system of Vital Statistics is complete unless information is collected about marriages also and a form with the following headings may be prescribed:-

(1) Number (2) Date of marriage (3) Name of bridegroom (4) name of bride (5) caste (6) age of bridegroom (7) Age of bride (8) residence of bridegroom (9) residence of bride --- (10) Occupation of bridegroom (11) occupation of bride (12) Remarks (particulars to be entered if one of the parties had been previously married and is a widower or widow)

41. As regards Vaccination and epidemic diseases it may be left to the Sanitary Department to obtain suitable statistics.

42. There is no doubt there will be much advantage if in places where extensive sanitary operations are carried on, as in the Malnad under the Malnad Improvement Scheme, the whole area is suitably distributed between the Medical and Sanitary Officers in charge and a regular Vital Statistics survey is carried on.

43. My suggestions for the improvement of Vital Statistics are .-

(1) To make the registration of births and deaths compulsory in all District and Taluk Head Quarters and also in non-Regulation Municipalities:

(2) To make the Medical or Sanitary Officer resident in the locality ex-officio Registrar of Vital Statistics, whose duty it should be to collect information regarding births and deaths in the locality and to register them and give extracts from the registers if required. Each Municipality may be asked to frame suitable bye-laws to enforce compulsory registration of Vital Statistics.

(3) In villages which have been constituted into Unions, the work of preparing Vital Statistics may be transferred to the Panchayatdars, who will be held responsible for maintaining the proper registers and sending extracts for compilation to the Amildar. The Statistics will be examined during the monthly meetings of the Union.

(4) In all the rural areas the Patel should be responsible for the maintenance of the register of Vital Statistics and making accurate entries therein. In places, where there are no Village Committees, the Shanbhog of the village should examine the entries once a fortnight and when the extracts are forwarded to the Taluk attach a certificate to the effect that he has satisfied himself about the accuracies of the entries made. Where there are Village Committees a certificate should be attached signed by one or more members of the Village Committees that the entries have been verified and found correct.

(5) In all Municipal towns, some of the members should be associated in checking the accuracy of the returns.

(6) All Revenue Officers of and above the grade of Sheikdars, all Sanitary Officers of and above the grade of Assistant Sanitary Inspectors and all police officers of and above the grade of Jamedars, should be required to examine the register and test the accuracy of the figures during their ---

visits

visits to the village. It does not seem desirable ~~as proposed by Mr.Chandy~~ to ask the Patel to send information to the Police and employ them as the Chief Registering Agency.

(7) Vaccinators may also be allowed to call for the book as it is very necessary for them to know the number of births amd it should be their duty to bring to the notice of the Amildar through their proper official superiors any gross inaccuracies, they may have observed in the Register.

(8) The original register should be kept in the village, only the duplicates ~~xxx~~ or extracts therefrom being sent to the Taluk. The Sheikdar should not be asked to compile the return for the hobli and no Government officer will be allowed to take the original book with him.

(9) The Amildar will receive the outer sheet on which the entries in the counterfoil are copied and get the taluk statistics compiled by the Sanitary Inspector or if there is no such official some one who is competent to compile the statistics. A consolidated Village ~~Wise~~ Statement will be sent to the Deputy Commissioner and also placed before the meeting of the Taluk Board. A register of villages in each taluk should also be kept numbered serially and the register kept in the village should bear the same number as that --- assigned to the village in the Taluk register to allow of omissions being detected automatically.

(10) In the Deputy Commissioner's Office, the Statistics will be compiled under the directions of the District Sanitary Officer once a quarter and reviewed. The Review should be placed before the District Board and it may also be published in the Gazette.

(11) The existing register may be suitably modified so as

to

to allow some more necessary entries to be made and arrangements may be made to supply bound books, so that entries made in it continuously in the same book for about 5 or 10 years.

(12) A separate register may be opened to record marriages and emigrations and immigration also.

(13) For some time rewards may be offered to Patels whose registers are found to be most accurate .

(14) In special areas where more accurate information regarding mortality from particular diseases is considered necessary, the Sanitary Department may organise special measures for the collection of complete statistics and the system of Unions proposed by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner may be tried.

(16) Small pamphlets may be issued by the Sanitary Department to enable people to diagnose ordinary diseases.

14. If these suggestions are approved, I shall put a draft for consideration.

Deputy Secretary to Government,
General and Revenue Departments.

K.N.N.2.

(105)

NOTE.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE SYSTEM OF REGISTERING VITAL STATISTICS IN MYSORE.

The basis for our present registration of Vital Statistics is the Chief Commissioner's Notification of 1879, and nothing can demonstrate the need for a thorough revision of the system more than this fact.

2. The following units are usually adopted for the registration of Vital Statistics:

1. Cities.
2. District Municipalities.
3. Taluk and other non-Regulation Municipalities.
4. Village or rural areas.

3. The compulsory registration of births and deaths has been introduced into the following cities, District headquaters, etc.

1. Bangalore City.
2. Mysore City.
3. Tumkur.
4. Shimoga.
5. Chikmagalur.
6. Chintamani.
7. Closepet.
8. Channapatna
9. Tarikere.

An establishment of 21 hands costing respectively Rs. 2,384 and Rs. 2,544 per annum is maintained for the purpose in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore. In Shimoga there is only one Sub-Registrar on Rs. 10 per mensem. In other places no special establishment is entertained.

5. It is not possible to say whether the registration of Vital Statistics is more satisfactory in these places than elsewhere but considering the result achieved even under proper supervision in the Bangalore city there is probably great scope for improvement. There is no doubt that so long as people are inclined to regard any duties cast on them in this behalf as more or less vexatious, registration will always be defective. It will take some time before such a feeling can be overcome but compulsory registration of Vital Statistics is the only method possible by which the statistics may be rendered more accurate in non-rural areas where births and deaths are not isolated events and do not become known at once as in rural areas. It is therefore necessary to make extensive use of the powers conferred by Section 48 (1) (*g*) of the Municipal Regulation and introduce compulsory registration of Vital Statistics in all District headquarters, towns and Taluk Municipalities. In some places it may be necessary to add a little to the Municipal establishment but the simple information required can be collected without much extra staff. Each town should be divided into a certain number of wards and the registration checked by one of the Municipal Councillors. There is much to be said in favour of the proposal that in all towns, Municipalities and other places where there is a Dispensary in charge of a Sub-Assistant or Assistant Surgeon, registration of Vital Statistics should be made compulsory and the Sub-Assistant Surgeon or other Medical Officer appointed *ex-officio* Sub-Registrar of Vital Statistics.

6. When people become more familiar with the compulsory registration of Vital Statistics in non-rural areas we may think of introducing the system into Unions also.

7. As regards rural areas the opinion is unanimous that it is impossible to get a more economical and more efficient agency than the existing Village Officers and what is needed is that their work should be better supervised.

R. V. S.

8. The number of patels who are illiterate is steadily decreasing and we need not regard their ignorance as a serious barrier in the improvement of Vital Statistics in rural areas. The chief reason why Vital Statistics are inaccurate is that the register is not written up regularly. The suggestion therefore that the shanbhog should initial the register once a fortnight in token of the register having been duly written is a good one. Births and deaths are not such common events in villages that they are likely to be forgotten within a fortnight.

9. Hereafter every important village will have a Village Committee. In fact the village statistics require information to be given of births and deaths. Wherever the Village Committees are willing to take up the work of maintaining these registers, it may be made over to them but as the Village Committee is a non-official agency it seems more desirable to utilise it as a check over the correctness of the entries made by the patel than to transfer the work to it. Similarly in village Unions the Panchayatdars may be required to check the registers and verify the entries and examine them during the Union meetings. A certificate from the Village Committee or the Union Panchayat may be added to the monthly extract sent to the Amildar.

10. The practice of compiling the returns first for the hobli and then for the taluk, which is stated to exist in some districts should, I think, be put a stop to. There is no objection to the shekdar being required to check the register maintained by the patel and to initial it, as often as he checks it but if he is required to compile the returns for his hobli the work is not likely to be properly done. Only the counterfoil should be sent to the taluk and the original kept by the patel.

11. There is much force in the suggestion that a single continuous book may be maintained for five or ten years. What now happens is that forms are supplied for a year at a time. The original book is sent to the taluk and new forms are not supplied till some two or three months of the year are over with the result that the entries for those months are quite incorrect.

12. It is also necessary to number the books according to the list of villages maintained in the taluk and check the returns with the list so that no village may be omitted.

13. There is no doubt that so long as the returns are left to the Amildar, the compilation of the statistics will be made by a clerk on about Rs. 15 and so the suggestion to transfer the compilation to the Sanitary Inspector if there is one for the taluk under the orders of the Amildar is an excellent one and may be adopted. It is also necessary to arrange for the examination of Vital Statistics once a quarter at least by the Taluk Boards and those for the district by the District Boards. This will have an educative value besides tending to greater accuracy.

14. As regards the Statistics for the district, the District Sanitary Officer, wherever there is one, should be responsible for compiling them. The work may be done in conjunction with the Local Boards Branch of the Deputy Commissioner's Office. It is also necessary to arrange for periodical publication of Vital Statistics in the Gazette.

15. As regards forms, the Sanitary Commissioner has suggested two different ones, one for Births and Deaths another giving particulars of emigration and immigration besides two other forms relating to epidemic diseases and vaccination.

16. The present form of Register of Births and Deaths has been devised with a view to its being kept in duplicate and the result is that the Births and Deaths are shown in juxtaposition and the form is incomplete.

17. It would no doubt be more convenient to devote the first half of the page to births and the lower half of the page to deaths. The Sanitary Commissioner proposes the following columns for deaths: 1. name, 2. sex, 3. caste, 4. residence, 5. age, 6. occupation, 7. condition, *i.e.*, whether single, married or widowed, 8. date of death and 9. cause of death. These headings are all suitable and may be adopted. Only the column date of death may come before name. The list of diseases should be amplified and instructions given easily to identify them.

18. As regards births he proposes the following columns: 1. name of child, 2. sex, 3. date of birth, 4. No. of births (twins or triplets), 5. whether legitimate

or not, 6. father's name, 7. caste, 8. residence of parents. I do not think it desirable to have any column regarding legitimacy in our present conditions of society. We may substitute, if necessary " whether still-born or alive " for it. The order of columns may be (1) No. (2) date, (3) name of the child, (4) sex, (5) caste, (6) No. of births (twins or triplets), (7) father's name (8) residence of parents, (9) whether born alive or still-born.

19. We can get no correct ideas regarding fluctuations of population without information regarding emigration and immigration. In fact the Deputy Commissioners are expected to furnish such information and it will therefore be useful to have a register in each village showing immigration and emigration. Care must be taken not to enter in the register the names of persons going on a visit to relatives or to attend fairs and festivals or without any object to shift the residence for a considerable time or permanently.

20. As observed by the Sanitary Commissioner no system of Vital Statistics is complete unless information is collected about marriages also and a form with the following headings may be prescribed :—

(1) Number, (2) date of marriage, (3) name of birdegroom, (4) name of bride, (5) caste, (6) age of bridegroom, (7) age of bride, (8) residence of bridegroom, (9) residence of bride, (10) occupation of bridegroom, (11) occupation of bride, (12) remarks (particulars to be entered if one of the parties had been previously married and is a widower or widow).

21. As regards vaccination and epidemic diseases it may be left to the Sanitary Department to obtain suitable statistics.

22. There is no doubt there will be much advantage if in places where extensive sanitary operations are carried on, as in the Malnad under the Malnad Improvement Scheme, the whole area is suitably distributed between the Medical and Sanitary Officers in charge and a regular Vital Statistics survey is carried on.

23. My suggestions for the improvement of Vital Statistics are :—

(1) To make the registration of births and deaths compulsory in all District and Taluk Headquarters and also in non-regulation Municipalities.

(2) To make the Medical or Sanitary Officer resident in the locality *Ex-officio* Registrar of Vital Statistics whose duty it should be to collect information regarding births and deaths in the locality and to register them and give extracts from the registers if required. Each Municipality may be asked to frame suitable bye-laws to enforce compulsory registration of Vital Statistics.

(3) In villages which have been constituted into Unions, the work of preparing Vital Statistics may be transferred to the Panchayatdars, who will be held responsible for maintaining the proper registers and sending extracts for compilation to the Amildar. The statistics will be examined during the monthly meetings of the Union.

(4) In all the rural areas the patel should be responsible for the maintenance of the register of Vital Statistics and making accurate entries therein. In places, where there are no Village Committees, the shanbhog of the village should examine the entries once a fortnight and when the extracts are forwarded to the taluk attach a certificate to the effect that he has satisfied himself about the accuracies of the entries made. Where there are Village Committees a certificate should be attached signed by one or more members of the Village Committees that the entries have been verified and found correct.

(5) In all Municipal towns, some of the members of the Municipal Council or Board should be associated in checking the accuracy of the returns.

(6) All Revenue Officers of and above the grade of Shekdars, all Sanitary Officers of and above the grade of Assistant Sanitary Inspectors, and all Police officers of and above the grade of Jamedars, should be required to examine the register and test the accuracy of the figures during their visits to the village. It does not seem desirable to ask the patel to send information to the Police and employ them as the Chief Registering Agency.

(7) Vaccinators may also be allowed to call for the book as it is very necessary for them to know the number of births and it should be their duty to bring to the notice of the Amildar through their proper official superiors any gross inaccuracies they may have observed in the register.

(8) The original register should be kept in the village, only the duplicates or extracts therefrom being sent to the taluk. The Shekdar should not be asked to compile the return for the hobli and no Government officer will be allowed to take the original book with him.

(9) The Amildar will receive the outer sheet on which the entries in the counterfoil are copied and get the taluk statistics compiled by the Sanitary Inspector or if there is no such official, some one who is competent to compile the statistics. A consolidated villagewar statement will be sent to the Deputy Commissioner and also placed before the meeting of the Taluk Board. A register of villages in each taluk should also be kept numbered serially, and the register kept in the village should bear the same number as that assigned to the village in the taluk register to allow of omissions being detected automatically.

(10) In the Deputy Commissioner's Office, the Statistics will be compiled under the directions of the District Sanitary Officer once a quarter and reviewed. The review should be placed before the District Board and it may also be published in the Gazette.

(11) The existing register may be suitably modified so as to allow some more necessary entries to be made and arrangements may be made to supply bound books, so that entries made in it continuously in the same book for about 5 or 10 years.

(12) A separate register may be opened to record marriages and emigrations and immigrations also.

(13) For some time rewards may be offered to patels whose registers are found to be most accurate.

(14) In special areas where more accurate information regarding mortality from particular diseases is considered necessary, Sanitary Department may organise special measures for the collection of complete statistics and a system of 'Unions' may be tried.

(16) Small pamphlets may be issued by the Sanitary Department to enable people to diagnose ordinary diseases.

24. If these suggestions are approved, I shall put up a draft for consideration.

8th September 1914.

P. G. D'SOUZA,
Deputy Secy. to Govt. Gen. & Rev. Depts.

No. 2520—Enclosure 1, dated the 30th December 1913.

From

P. S. ACHYUTA RAO, ESQ., L. M. & S.,

Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Bangalore.

To

K. R. SRINIVASA IYENGAR, ESQ., M.A.,

Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, General and Revenue Departments, Bangalore.

SIR,

I have the honor to submit copy of this office letter No. 2445-52, dated the 5th December 1911, addressed to the Deputy Commissioners of Districts on the subject of the improvement of the Registration of Vital Statistics together with a summary of the replies received thereto and to recommend as follows:

1. In all towns, municipalities and other places where there is a dispensary in charge of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon, registration of Vital Statistics must be made compulsory by legislation. The Sub-Assistant Surgeon or other Medical Officer must be appointed *ex-officio* Sub-Registrar of Vital Statistics. Byelaws similar to those in force in Bangalore must be framed. Till the people become accustomed to the system of registration there may be a little trouble and perhaps a few prosecutions. This stage will soon pass off and the bye-laws can be worked without any friction.

2. In rural areas formed into Unions, and where there are no dispensaries, the patels assisted by the Union "Mutsaddi" must be made to register all births and deaths. The

other members of the Unions should be made to understand that it is one of their duties to supervise the proper and accurate registration of births and deaths. The registers must be scrutinised at every monthly meeting of the Union, before being sent to the Taluk Office.

3. In areas where there are no Unions, villages within a radius of 4 or 5 miles should be grouped into minor Unions. The members of the Council should consist of representatives of all the villages forming the Union, a Chairman being selected from among the members. The patels of the villages will naturally be in the Council and on them will devolve the duty of registering births and deaths, the other members forming a sort of supervising body. These proposed minor Unions will also serve the purpose of looking after rural sanitation and elementary education.

4. In other villages which are too far off from each other to be formed into minor Unions, the patels must at present be the registering authorities. In the rural areas, compulsory registration of Vital Statistics is undesirable on account of its being altogether unworkable.

5. For each district as a whole, the District Sanitary or Health Officer must be *ex-officio* Registrar of Vital Statistics. All the returns sent by the Patels and Sub-Registrars of Vital Statistics should be forwarded by the Amildars to the District Sanitary Officer in whose office, a Sanitary Inspector or an Assistant Sanitary Inspector should be entrusted with the duty of compiling the statistics for the whole district.

6. The officers who ought to supervise the proper registry of births and deaths in rural areas are the Amildars, the Deputy Amildars, the Sanitary Inspectors and Assistant Sanitary Inspectors. Selected Village School Masters may also be asked to check the proper registration of births and deaths.

7. It is very undesirable to make the vaccinators spies on the work of patels or shanbhog. The vaccinators are not socially or officially superior to the patels and shanbhogs and any "unobtrusive enquiries" made by them will be sure to be resented, the consequence being that both vaccination and registration of Vital Statistics will suffer. The idea of resorting to Washermen for information regarding Vital Statistics is too absurd to require any further consideration.

8. The Public Health Department primarily and the Revenue Department secondarily ought to be concerned in the registration of Vital Statistics. The staff of Sanitary and Assistant Sanitary Inspectors should be greatly enlarged and should be under the direct control of the higher officers of the Public Health Department. If the efforts of the latter are systematically seconded by the Revenue authorities, registration of Vital Statistics, which forms an important index to public health, is bound to improve.

9. If the above proposals are generally approved by Government, the rules appended to the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 10382—Genl. 207, dated the 13th February 1879, will be suitably modified and the draft rules submitted to Government.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

P. S. ACHYUTA RAO,
Sanitary Commissioner.

Letter No. 2445-52, dated the 5th December 1911, from the Sanitary Commissioner in Mysore, to the Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

From a review of the Vital Statistics of the Province for the past ten years it is found that the birth and death rates are far below those recorded in other Provinces in India as will be evident from the following table in which birth-rates for 1909 and 1910 are shown:—

	1910.	1909.
Madras	33·60	33·10
Central Provinces	55·42	51·63
Bombay	37·32	35·59
Punjab	42·70	35·59
Eastern Bengal and Assam	37·96	40·46
Mysore	17·22	18·36

The abnormally low figures returned for Mysore can only be attributed to defective registration.

2. The basis of all sanitary improvement and of measures adopted for disease-prevention must be accurate registration of births and deaths. But as the unit of compilation—the village birth and death register—is dependent on the village officers and servants the accuracy of the entries in the register, more especially those of causes of death is more than doubtful. It seems to me that with systematic supervision and by frequent verification of the entries made, more satisfactory results could be obtained. I have the honor, therefore, to request that you will be so good as to favor me with a brief memorandum showing (1) how the registration is being carried out in your district at present (*i.e.* the *modus operandi*) and (2) what supervising agency is employed to ensure the accuracy of the figures, together with your views as to how best the existing unsatisfactory state of things could be remedied.

Memo No. 2453-60, dated the 5th December 1911.

Copy of the above forwarded to the District Sanitary Officers of Districts, for favor of any suggestions they have to make on the subject.

Summaries of replies received to this office Circular No. 2445-52, dated 5th December 1911, regarding the improvement of the system of registration of Vital Statistics in the State.

From the District Sanitary Officer, Kadur District, to the Sanitary Commissioner in Mysore.

The term statistics should include not only births and deaths but also emigration and immigration, which may be returned on spare sheets attached to each leaf of the birth and death register. Shekdars should certify in their diaries that they checked and verified the entries on the villages they visited and that in token thereof they have affixed their initials with dates in the register. The District Sanitary Officer should be appointed the Registrar of births, deaths, emigration and immigration in his district and to this end be furnished by the Amildar by the 15th of each succeeding month with the duplicates of births and deaths, immigration and emigration obtained from Shekdars. An abstract for the taluk should at the same time be submitted by the Amildar to the Deputy Commissioner. Vaccinators (who usually have exceptional facilities for verifying the births and deaths) may be offered an annual reward of Rs. 10 for the largest number of "Proved mistakes" detected by them.

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2. *Letter No. 641, dated the 16th December 1911, from the same officer in reply to the Sanitary Commissioner's No. 2577, dated the 15th idem.*

The programmes set to vaccinators involve 4 visits to each village during the year—2 for vaccination and 2 for inspection. The vaccinator has to inspect the births and deaths register to find out additions to the number of unprotected children and the occurrence of any deaths from small-pox since his last visit. He signs his name in the register in proof of his having visited the village. The average duration of his stay in the village is about 36 hours and during this time it would not be difficult for him to ascertain by cautious unobtrusive enquiry the number of recent births and deaths. Any omissions or differences detected will be reported, in the D Form or in the weekly statement, to the District Sanitary Officer who will himself investigate the matter or have it investigated by the District Sanitary Assistant or Deputy Inspector of Vaccination. Immediately it is established that a mistake has been committed, the vaccinator would be credited with a "Proved mistake" and the Amildar requested to have the entries corrected. Patels found guilty of gross negligence would be reported to the Deputy Commissioner.

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3. *From the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Tumkur District, to the Sanitary Commissioner.*

At an informal meeting of Assistant Commissioners and Amildars called by the Deputy Commissioner on the 23rd December 1911, it was agreed that the only way to ensure correct

returns would be to make registration compulsory throughout the State. In the absence of compulsory registration the next best method would be to require Amildars, Shekdars, Sanitary Inspectors and Vaccinators to check the registers frequently and thoroughly.

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4. From the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, to the Sanitary Commissioner in Mysore.

The present arrangement would be adequate if only the importance of the work is properly grasped and supervision is systematised. The failure to appreciate the full importance of vital statistics often leads to the result that if the return of any particular village is not received, no notice is taken of the omission and no attempt made to supply it.

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5. From the Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur District, to the Sanitary Commissioner.

The matter was discussed with the Assistant Commissioners, District Medical and Sanitary Officer, and Amildars and Deputy Amildars of the District, when they had assembled for the District Board meeting on the 22nd December 1911. They were of opinion that in the absence of a special agency and of a compulsory legal enactment, the present system of getting the registration done by the village patels is the best. The work done by the patels would improve by insisting upon the Hobli Shekdars to visit all the villages in their Hoblis and to inspect and attest the births and deaths registers maintained by the patel at least once a quarter. This duty may be made incumbent on the Sanitary and Assistant Sanitary Inspectors also.

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6. From the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Bangalore District, to the Sanitary Commissioner.

There is no uniform system in the maintenance of birth and death registers and in the preservation of records. In some places the counterfoil is sent to Shekdars and in others direct to the Taluk Office. The foil is either retained by the patel or sent to the Taluk Office at the end of the year. Sometimes the birth and death registers are taken away by the Revenue authorities with the result that entries are missed or retarded.

The fit Department to receive the individual reports and compile the periodical statistics is the Sanitary Department. As each taluk has now been given a Sanitary Inspector, the duties of receiving reports from patels and of compiling the statistics therefrom may be entrusted to this official. The figures would then be more reliable. In case this suggestion is not practicable, the birth and death register may have triplicate instead of duplicate forms, the triplicate report being furnished by the patel direct to the District Sanitary Officer. A further report will be submitted on inspection of the registers of certain taluks.

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7. From the District Sanitary Officer, Kolar District, to the Sanitary Commissioner.

The *modus operandi* is that the patel in every village is supplied with a printed register containing duplicate forms and is required to send it every month to the Shekdar who retains the duplicate and returns the register. A similar method is adopted in Union villages and Taluk Headquarter towns but a very considerable omission of entries is apt to occur, as owing to the larger population the patel has to depend upon the reporting of the occurrences by the parties themselves.

The practice of sending the register every month to the Hobli Shekdar results in the omission of several entries. Sometimes it will take a month before the patel gets back his register and the occurrence of births and deaths in the interim may or may not eventually be entered in the register. The illiteracy of many of the patels is another difficulty in the way. He has to depend for any writing work upon the shanbhog who often resides in a different village. Registration of vital statistics during times of epidemics is very defective as people scatter themselves in camps.

In urban areas, reliance seems to be placed on the local midwife's monthly return without much attempt at getting information first hand. As to supervision, what the Inspecting Officers note, both in rural as well as in urban areas, is whether the returns are punctually submitted. Verification of the entries by actual personal enquiries on the spot is rarely done.

To remedy the existing defects in the system, the following are necessary :—

1. The discontinuance of the practice of sending the registers in original to Shekdars,
2. encouragement of the appointment of literate patels,
3. increased efforts on the part of the patel to get accurate information during times of epidemics, and lastly
4. compulsory notification of births and deaths in all Municipal areas and Unions.

At a meeting of the District Board held at Kolar, on the 10th February 1912, it was resolved to introduce compulsory notification of births and deaths in all the Taluk Headquarter towns to begin with, in consultation with the several Taluk and Municipal Boards.

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8. From the Amildar, Chikmagalur Taluk, to the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District.

The patels of every village is supplied with a "statistical register" containing 12 forms in duplicate, one to be preserved by the patel and the other to be sent to the Shekdar of the hobli at the end of every month. The Shekdar prepares and submits a consolidated statement for his hobli together with the original statements received from the patels. The patels' registers when completely filled in, together with the statements received from the shekdars, are preserved in the Taluk Office for a period of twenty years.

The defects in the existing system are that the patels being mostly illiterate have to depend upon the Shanbhog to get through their work and consequently fail to make the entries in the registers, soon after the occurrence of births and deaths. Usually the registers are written up once a month preparatory to the statements being furnished to the Shekdar.

As most of the patels are not alive to the usefulness and importance of these statistics, it would be well to distribute leaflets in Kanarese explaining the use and importance of vital statistics and the correct way of recording them. The present system of compilation of statistics for each hobli by the Shekdars ought to be done away with. Figures for the whole taluk may well be compiled once for all in the Taluk Office, where the Local Fund Gumasta and the Assistant Sanitary Inspector who possess some knowledge of technicalities will be able to prepare the returns more accurately.

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9. From the Sub-Divisional Assistant Commissioner, Kadur District, Chikmagalur, to the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District.

As all the patels are unable to make the necessary entries in the register as soon as a birth or death occurs, there is room for omissions and inaccuracies. Till the illiterate patels are replaced by competent men the Shekdars have to check the registers as frequently as possible in order that greater accuracy may be ensured.

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10. From the Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, to the Sanitary Commissioner.

The gradual replacement of illiterate patels by literate persons and the distribution of leaflets in Kanarese explaining the importance and usefulness of correct registration of births and deaths will tend to rectify, to some extent, the existing defects.

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11. From the President, District and Municipal Boards, Kolar District, to the Sanitary Commissioner.

The existing system of registration in rural areas is fairly good and arrangements will be made to enforce better supervision by the Local Sanitary Inspectors and Shekdars. But in large towns, compulsory notification of births and deaths is called for and at the District Board meeting held on the 10th February 1912, it was proposed to be introduced in consultation with the Municipal Boards concerned.

---

12. From the Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District, to the Sanitary Commissioner.

The practice at present in vogue in the district is that the births and deaths are registered by patels when these are literate, and by the shanbhogs at the request of the patels if the latter are illiterate. Duplicate copies of the registers are submitted to Hobli Shekdars who transmit the same to the Taluk Office for compilation. The sort of check now exercised on the work done by the patels cannot be said to be effective as the checking officers have to be guided by the statements of patels themselves without independent means of verifying

the entries. At a meeting of the District Board held on the 19th February 1912, it was agreed that the main cause of inaccurate registration is the illiteracy of the patels that with the spread of primary education that state of things would gradually improve and that in the meantime closer supervision might be exercised by the shanbhog, the vaccinator, the Shekdar and the Sanitary Inspector as well as by higher officer while on their tours of inspection.

13. From the Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldrug District, to the Sanitary Commissioner.

The patel of each village is supplied with a register wherein he records the births, deaths and other particulars. In case the patel is illiterate the registration is done by the shanbhog under the instructions of the patel. The patel being well acquainted with every occurrence in the village there is no ground for doubting the accuracy of the entries made or caused to be made by him. Moreover his work is frequently checked by the Shekdar and by the Taluk and Jamabandi Officers. Under these circumstances, the existing system calls for no change.

14. From the District Sanitary Officer, Chitaldrug District, to the Sanitary Commissioner.

The reporting of "births and deaths" may be rendered compulsory on the part of the parents, relations or other people in attendance at the time of birth or death. The work of registration ought to be entrusted to literate persons in the case of patels and to a Sub-Assistant Surgeon, in the case of Municipalities and Unions. Supervision consisting among other things of the checking of and the issuing of instructions in the classification of deaths ought never to be entrusted to a lay agency. The following measures are necessary :—

i. The appointment as mounted vaccinators of 1 or 2 Sub-Assistant Surgeons according to the area and population of each taluk ;

ii. the replacement of the existing District Sanitary Assistants or Deputy Inspector of vaccination by duly qualified Medical men and

iii. the transfer of the Sanitary Department including Sanitary Inspectors to the control of the District Sanitary Officer who will have general supervision over their duties including those pertaining to Vital Statistics.

15. From the District Health Officer, Shimoga District, to the Sanitary Commissioner.

The system of death certificates may be introduced and the reporting of births made compulsory.

16. From the Health Officer, Mysore District, to the Sanitary Commissioner.

In not a few instances the patel is illiterate and has in that case to rely on the services of the shanbhog who often has more than one village to look after does not stop in the village, the result being that several omissions of entries occur. In the larger villages and Taluk Headquarters on the other hand, the difficulty is in regard to the collection of information about the occurrences.

As to the check supposed to be exercised by Inspecting Officers, it is not possible to verify omissions as no villager is likely to come forward with information that "would go against the grain of the patel."

In order to place the system of registration of births and deaths on a better basis it is necessary :—

i. that the Sanitary Inspector should scrutinize the figures in the Taluk Office before tabulation and submission to the District Office and

ii. that the District Sanitary Officer should similarly scrutinize the statistics in the Deputy Commissioner's Office. This procedure will enable the Sanitary Inspector and the District Sanitary Officer not only to bring to the notice of their respective Heads of Offices any abnormalities in the figures prior to the tabulation but also from correct ideas as to the Sanitary needs of particular areas.

In the major Municipalities the registration of births and deaths may be made compulsory, the Medical Officers in charge of the local Dispensaries being appointed Registrars of births and deaths. As regards minor Municipalities, Unions and all villages the shanbhog should be held responsible, jointly with the patel, for the correct and regular maintenance of the Birth and Death Register. The District Health Officer suggests that as washermen get information of all births in a village, they may be required to report the occurrences to the local registering agency and that the washermen may in return for such service get a remuneration say at Jamabandi time.

17. From the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, to the Sanitary Commissioner.

The registration of births and deaths in Municipal towns and in rural places are being attended to by the patels of the respective places. The entries made in these registers are checked, in the case of Municipal towns, by the Municipal Board during their meetings and in the case of rural places, by Shekdars. Patels submit their reports to Shekdars who in turn submit one consolidated statement to the taluk.

Most of the patels, being illiterate, have to depend upon others to get an entry made in the register. If when a birth or death occurs, a literate person is not available in the village, the necessary entry is apt to be omitted at the time and eventually lost sight of. The Inspecting Officer, who visits the village only occassionally, is ignorant of the omission and merely checks the figures as they are entered in the register. Matters may improve by a stricter supervision being exercised over the patels by the Sanitary Inspectors, Shekdars and Police Officers and by the submission by these officers of periodical special reports to the taluk in regard to the omissions or in accuracies brought to light during their inspection. Delinquent patels should be reported to the Deputy Commissioner for punishment.

18. From the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, to the Sanitary Commissioner in Mysore.

The chief defect in the present system is that the registration of births and deaths is entrusted to patels, who are mostly illiterate. To introduce paid agency in their place would involve very heavy expenditure. The system of compulsory registration may not be possible and practicable in villages. The system of granting certificates or small rewards to patels for correct maintenance of the register and to shekdars and Sanitary Inspectors for efficient supervision may be tried tentatively for a couple of years. Compulsory registration may also be introduced as an experimental measure in some of the important Regulation Municipalities. The village Unions, the panchayetdars may be given authority to check the registers and verify the entries, the vital statistics pertaining to the Union being recorded in the proceedings of the Union meetings. The co-operation of members of Taluk and Municipal Boards may similarly be secured by authorising them to check the registers as often as practicable and to rectify errors by supplying omissions.

19. From the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Hassan District, to the Sanitary Commissioner.

Most of the village patels are illiterate men, not able to understand the importance of vital statistics and maintain the registers properly. Unless the registers are caused to be maintained by literate men and supervised and checked frequently by special officers appointed for the purpose, there is no probability of improvement.

20. From the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Bangalore District, to the Sanitary Commissioner.

The births and deaths are under the present system registered in duplicate forms one of which is detained by the patel and the other sent to the taluk. When the book consisting of 12 such forms is finished it is also sent on to the Taluk Office. During the interval caused by having to obtain a new book, occurrences of births and deaths are noted on slips of paper or the patel trusts to his memory, with the result that omissions occur. Instead of having duplicate forms it would be better to give the patel a decently bound register of say, 2 or 3 quires, the reporting being done in separate loose sheets. The register should be in the custody of the shanbhog who is a more desirable person to keep the register than the illiterate patel. In order to prevent possible delay in the supply of registers and forms, these should be distributed to patels by the Revenue Officer at Jamabandi time. Definite instructions should be printed in the register itself indicating the responsibility of patels and shanbhogs in respect of correctly recording the births and deaths in the villages. The compilation of figures in the Taluk Office should be entrusted to Sanitary Inspectors who, as professional men, can do the work much better than taluk gumastas.

The registration of births and deaths should be declared compulsory.

P. S. ACHYUTA RAO,
Sanitary Commissioner.

MEMORANDUM.

Existing agency.
Imperfect registration partly due to a violation of prescribed rules.

The agency employed for the registration of Vital Statistics in villages is the patel. This class of officials is mostly illiterate and they have to depend for any writing work on the shanbhog, who in many cases, resides in quite a different village. The consequence is that births and deaths are not entered as they occur and are liable to escape the memory of the patel when the shanbhog is present in the village and the register has to be written up. Apart from this difficulty several causes tending to imperfect registration arise out of a violation of the simple rules appended to the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 10382—Gen. 207, dated the 13th February 1879. The rules require that the outer sheet or the foil should be detached and sent by the patel every month direct to the Amildar's Office. This is not done; instead, the Shekdar gets them, compiles a consolidated return for his hobli and submits to the Taluk Office. Much avoidable delay as well as frequent loss of returns are reported to occur as a result of this arrangement. The unauthorised procedure was introduced evidently to minimise work in the Taluk Office but its effect has been to sever the villages from the direct and effective check the Taluk Office might have exercised had the original rule been strictly followed. Again, the Birth and Death Register should, under the rules, be retained in the village as a permanent record. In actual practice, however, these are sent to the Taluk Office at the end of the year. Every now and then also, they are taken away by the Shekdars, who return them often after long intervals. Under the circumstances, the patel has an excuse if he omits entries of births and deaths that occur in the interim.

The register to last for ten years and be a record of every event relating to the state of public health in the area.

2. The first reform therefore would be to strictly enforce the rules prescribed in regard to the registration of Vital Statistics in rural circles. The register, as at present supplied, consists of the village Form A in duplicate made up into a book, in number sufficient to last for one year. I would propose that instead of one year the register should last for ten years, corresponding to the intercentral period, and should be a standing record in the village not only of births and deaths but also of emigrants and immigrants, of the progress of vaccination in the circle, of the prevalence of epidemic diseases, and in short, of every event that has a bearing on the state of public health in the area. It will be clear that the records for any one year insolated by itself would hardly convey to the Inspecting Officer an idea as to the health of the area but that a collection of such records for a number of years available in a single register would provide him with useful data.

3. To increase the usefulness and scope of the register several new headings have to be prescribed. I enclose draft forms for the approval of Government.

Items to be registered under births and deaths.

4. The chief data in the return, relating to births are the sex, the date of birth, the number of births (twins and triplets), legitimacy and the residence of parents. Under deaths, the principal data are the date, name, residence, age, sex, occupation, condition (whether single, married or widowed), and the fatal disease or cause of death. Of all the data the most important to the sanitarian is the cause of death. Errors in diagnosis frequently occur even when a qualified medical attendant certifies as to the cause of death and it is no wonder that the illiterate patel in his utter ignorance of medical terminology notes the cause in a haphazard sort of way. For example, a case of phethisis is sometimes put down to diarrhœa and the different varieties of fever such as malarial, typhoid, rheumatic, etc., are not differentiated. Accuracy, uniformity and completeness of data are all of them indispensable to correct statistical analysis; but for the present we must be content with prescribing detailed headings for cause of death and trust to the village official, filling in the entries to the best of his knowledge. Kshaya, Vishama-secta-jwara, Varase-jwara, etc., are terms in common use and a classification under these detailed heads would be far more valuable than mere vague entries under "fevers" or "all other causes."

Registration of marriages.

5. No true estimate of the vitality of the people can be formed, unless a system of registration of marriages is also established in addition to the registration of births and deaths. It must be admitted that among Brahmins, for instance, marriage means only betrothal and that in such cases the term cannot be understood in the same sense as it is in European countries. Yet, even under this limitation, the statistics would be valuable and ought to be collected. The return should give the name, age, occupation, residence and the physical condition of husband and wife.

Compilation of returns in the Taluk and District Offices.

6. As regards the compilation of returns in the Taluk and District Offices and the names, whereby accuracy in the returns may be secured (including the introduction of a compulsory Act) I have submitted detailed proposals in my memorandum on the re-organisation of the Public Health Department.

Village agencies to see to the correct maintenance of the register.

7. In conclusion, I would suggest that the correct maintenance of the register be included as one of matters requiring the attention of the village agencies proposed to be constituted under Government Order No. R. 6068-6107—L. R. 430-13-1, dated the 6th February 1914.

T. V. ARUMUGAM MUDALIAR,
Sanitary Commissioner

FORM A I.

(In duplicate.)

Births and deaths registered in the village of.....Hobli..... .....
Taluk..... .....District.....during the month
of..... .....19 .

BIRTHS.

Serial number	Name of child	Sex	Date of birth	Number of births (twins or triplets)	Whether legitimate or not	Father's name	Caste	Residence of parents

DEATHS.

Serial number	Name of person	Sex	Caste	Residence	Age	Occupation	Condition (whether single, married or widowed)	Date of death	Cause of death*

Here enter—

Cholera.
Small-pox.
Chicken-pox.
Measles.
Plague.
Fever: (giving exact description as far as possible).
Malarial
Typhoid, etc.
Dysentery and diarrhœa.
Respiratory diseases.
Suicide.
Wounding or accident.
Snake-bite.
Killed by wild beasts.
Tigers.
Elephants.
Cheetas.
Wild boar, etc.
All other causes (giving exact description as far as possible.)
Phethisis.
Child-birth, etc.

Signature and designation.

Date

FORM A II.

(In duplicate.)

Statement showing the particulars of Emigrants from and Immigrants into the village of.....Hobli.....Taluk... .....
District... .....for the month of..... .....

Emigrants							Immigrants						
Serial number	Name	Age	Sex	Caste	Occupation	Purpose of Emigration	Serial number	Name	Age	Sex	Caste	Occupation	Purpose of Immigration

Summary of Vital Statistics and estimated population for the month of.....19 .

Population of the village according to the Census of
Estimated population at the beginning of the month
Number of births during the month
Number of deaths during the month
Number of Immigrants during the month
Number of Emigrants during the month
Estimated remaining population at the end of the month

Signature and designation.

Date

FORM A III.

(In duplicate.)

Statement showing details of vaccination performed in the village of.....
Hobli..... Taluk..... District.....
during the month of.....19

Serial number	Name of person or child vaccinated	Age	Sex	Father's name	Caste	Date of vaccination	Whether vaccinated or revaccinated	Whether successful or unsuccessful	Date of arrival of vaccinator	Date of departure of vaccinator

Summary for the month—

Estimated number of unprotected children of 12 years and under, in the village at the beginning of the month
Number of births registered during the month
Immigrants (unprotected children of 12 years and under) during the month
Number of deaths of unprotected children of 12 years and under, during the month
Emigrants unprotected children of 12 years and under, during the month
Number of children of 12 years and under vaccinated during the month
Once vaccinated
Twice vaccinated

Total ..

Number of unprotected children remaining at the close of the month.....

Signature and designation

Date

FORM A IV.

(In duplicate.)

Statement showing the prevalence of epidemic diseases in the village of.....
Hobli..... Taluk..... during the month of.....

Serial number	Name of person	Age	Sex	Caste	Disease	Date of attack	Date of report to Taluk office	If fatal, date of death	Remarks as to source of infection

Summary for the month—

Total figures for the month—

	Attacks	Deaths
Plague		
Cholera		
Small-pox		

Plague
Cholera
Small-pox

Signature and designation.

Date

GPB—50 -2-2-15

Registration of Vital Statistics

G. R. S. 26]

File No. 75/13

Serial No. 4

S 20.14

Diary No. of letter replied to 7112

General and Revenue Secretariat
(San)
, the 191 .

Date of issue 6.2.15

Signed by Mr G. Srinivasa Iyer

Circle

No. 6006-27
Sanity 7513-4
& 6.2.15.

To

1. A. Chatterton Esq A.C.G.I.,
A.M.I.C.E. M.I.M.E, C.I.E
Director of Industries and
Commerce in Mysore.

2. K.S. Doraswami Iyer Esq
Rev Comr in Mysore
Dewan Bahadur

3. C. Srikanteswara Aiyar Esq B.A. B.L.
I.G. of Police in Mysore

4. Rao Bahadur M. Shama Rao M.A.
I.G. of Education in Mysore

5-12 The Dy Comrs of Districts

13. Dewan Bahadur C. Srinivasa Iyengar Esq, Retired Councillor, Mysore, Bangalore

14. Rajasabha Bhushana Dewan Bahadur K. S. Puttanna Chetty Esq Retired Councillor, Mysore, Bangalore

15. Rao Bahadur M. C. Rangaswamy Esq B.A. Advocate, Mysore

SUBJECT

16. P. S. Achyuta Rao Esq L. M. & S
Retired Surgn & Sanry Comr with
the Govt of Mysore, Bangalore

17 K. Srinivasa Rao Esq
Retired Dy Comr, Bangalore

18 D. Venkataramanayya Esq B.A
Advocate, Bangalore

19. H Ramaiya Esq Retired Asst-
Secy to the Govt of Mysore, Bangalore

20 S. Venkatesaya Esq B.A, B.L.
Advocate, Hassan

21. K. Shankara Narayana Rao Esq M.A.B.L
Advocate Shimoga

Rao Bahadur T. V. Arunachalam Modaliar Esq M.B.C.M.
Sanry Comr with the Govt of H.H the Maharajah Mysore

Sir,

I am directed to forward
the accompanying printed papers
relating to the improvement of the
system of registering Vital
statistics in Mysore, and to
request you to be so good as
to favour Govt with your
opinion within a month on the suggestions made
by Mr D'Souza Dy Secy to the Govt
in para 23 of his note.

I have the

List of enclosures

Copied by

Examined by

GPB—25,000—4-3-13

1K 51
2 1915

6/2/15

Sany. 75-13-5

D 5024

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER,
KOLAR DISTRICT,

Dated Camp Kolar *the* ~~9th~~ February *1915*.

FROM

P. F. BOWRING, ESQUIRE., J. P.,
Deputy Commissioner,
Kolar District.

To

D. M. Narasinga Rao, Esqr. B.A., B.L.,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of His Highness
the Maharaja of Mysore,
General and Revenue Departments,
Bangalore.

SIR,

Adverting to your letter No. 6006-27/Sany. 75-13 dated the 6th instant, calling for my opinion regarding the improvement of the system of registering Vital Statistics in Mysore, I have the honor to state that I have read the suggestions of Mr. D'Souza and cordially agree with them. It will be an excellent move to make registration compulsory in all non-rural areas. In villages, as he points out, the registers only last for one year and often are not renewed in time and even taken away from the village. This must be absolutely prohibited and the registers made to last for 10 years at least.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

P F Bowring

Deputy Commissioner,
Kolar District.

VRK

1914-15.

From

P. F. BOWRING ESQUIRE., J. P.,
Deputy Commissioner,
Kolar District.

To

~~The Secretary to the~~
Government of His Highness
~~the Maharaja of Mysore,~~
Genl & Revenue Depts.,
~~Bangalore.~~

Dated
10th February 1915.
Despatched

Received

General No. 1290.
No.

Enclosure No. —

Subject

Furnishes opinion regarding the improvement of the system of registering Vital Statistics.

GPB—50,000—26·9·12

Sanj 75-13.6

D 5337

Ans 25/2

TV Rec. 25/2

To

D. N. Narasinga Rao Esqre
Secretary to the Government
of Mysore, General and
Revenue Departments
Bangalore.

Sir,

In reply to your letter no. 6006-29 Sanit 75-13. dated 6th February 1915 giving cover to a note on the improvement of the system of registering Vital Statistics and inviting my opinion there on I have the honor to submit the following suggestions for the consideration of the Government.

1 In the proposed forms of registers of Births and Deaths I would add a column "name of informant"

2. I would also add another Column for the verification of the information by the registering official.

3 It is advisable to provide that on the 1st of every month the

registering officer should submit to his immediate superior a certificate that he has entered in the registers every Birth and death emigration etc occuring in the previous month within his circle and that he has forwarded the counter-foils in every case. A penalty for non-compliance with this provision should be attached.

4 In the forms under column 7 add "mothers name if father unknown".

5 Omit column 8 "residence of parents".

6 In municipal towns and cities and possibly in all villages where houses are numbered there should be a column in the forms showing the municipal no: of the house.

7 In the form of births the column for name of child may be omitted because the information is to be supplied immediately or very soon after birth and long before the child is given a name.

8 In the cities of Bangalore and Mysore I would recommend that the officer incharge of every police Station should be appointed registrar and an allowance granted to him by the Municipal Council; that the registers should be kept by him in triplicate, the original always to be in the police Station, one copy to be forwarded immediately to the Health officer of the city and the other copy to be delivered to the informant. The Health officer on receipt of the copy should endorse the date of receipt on the copy and have the particulars stated in it verified either by himself or by his Subordinates and enter such verification in the column reserved for the purpose. I consider this method of registration in the cities advantages for the following reasons:—

(1). The cities are large and diffuse A Separate establishment is both costly and inconvenient.

(2) Municipal registrars office

have often to be located either
in medical dispensaries
(which have not sufficient accomodation)
or in out of the way houses
rented for the purpose. In the
last case the people find it
difficult to know the where abouts
of the office. Besides each of
such municipal registration
offices requires at least
two men being employed
in it — one to be always
in the office and the other
going round the Mohalla
for gathering information
respecting Births, Deaths etc.
(8) police Stations on the other
hand have long been in
existence and are not only
conveniently situated but
also well known to the
people. One police officer
is always at the Station.
The register can easily be
maintained by the police officer.
The cost to the Municipal
Council will be comparatively
very small.

(9) I also deem it necessary that in the
cities the Cause of Death as stated in the registers
should be verified by the Sub Assistant
Surgeon of the Mohalla in which the event
occurred. This will not entail much labour
on the Medical officer, because within his
Mohalla the number of Deaths will not average
more than one a day.

I have the honor to be
Sir
your most obedient Servant.
M. Ramiengar

24. 2. 1915.

Department of Public Health in Mysore.

D 5613

OFFICE OF THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER
WITH THE GOVT. OF MYSORE.

Bangalore, dated the 6th March 1915.

No. 4128
Enc.

Read 75 13 7

From

Rao Bahadur T. V. ARUMUGAM MUDALIAR. Esq., M.B.C.M.,
Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of
H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore, BANGALORE.

To

D.M. Narasinga Rao Esq., B.A., B.L.,
Secretary to the Government of
H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore, Genl. and Rev. Deptts.,
BANGALORE.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 6006-27 Sany. 75-13-4 dated the 6th Ultimo, forwarding a collection of printed papers relating to the improvement of the system of registering vital statistics in Mysore, I have the honor to state that the suggestions made by the Deputy Secretary, particularly those in regard to the association of panchayatdars, Municipal Councillor and Village Improvement Committees, in the whole are sound and may be adopted. On one or two points in the Note I have a few remarks to offer.

2. In para 21 of the note the Deputy Secretary suggests that it may be left to the Sanitary Department to obtain suitable statistics in regard to vaccination and epidemic diseases. It is not clear to me how any statistics can be made available at all if a continuous record under the headings I have proposed is not maintained in the village itself. Apart from this fact, the maintenance of separate registers for epidemic diseases and vaccination has most important bearing on the due fulfillment of the responsibilities imposed under the standing orders of

Department of Public Health in Mysore

From

THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER
IN MYSORE, BANGALORE.

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVT.,
GEN. & REV. DEPTTS.
BANGALORE

Dated

Despatched 6th March 1915.

Received

General No. A 128

No.

Enclosure No.

SUBJECT.

Submitting opinion on the suggestions made by the Dy. Secretary relating to the improvement of the system of registering vital statistics in Mysore

of Government upon the patel, - firstly, in regard to epidemic diseases, the patel being required to report promptly the occurrence of first cases of plague and cholera, and secondly in regard to the working of the Kurnul system of vaccination. As is well known, the department is at present handicapped seriously in its work by the failure on the part of patels to give prompt information of outbreaks of epidemics. And the absence of information as to the " vaccination state " in villages is, I think, one of the principal causes why we have not been able to attain a reasonably high standard of " protection " against small-pox. In the light of these remarks it will, I hope, be clear that the two additional registers proposed are indispensable and ought to be prescribed.

3. In para 23 (2) of the note it is proposed to make the Medical or the Sanitary Officer resident in the locality Ex-officio Registrar of vital statistics for the area. I have no objection to this duty being entrusted to the local Sanitary Officer, in fact it ought largely to claim his attention. But if, in the absence of a local Sanitary Officer, the Medical Officer is required to attend to the registration of vital statistics, the arrangement is sure to lead to grave dislocation of the work in the Medical Department proper. As it is, the Sub Assistant Surgeon has numerous items of work to attend to in the Sanitary Department and it is impossible for me to think of taxing this already overworked official with additional duties of an exacting nature.

4. The compilation of statistics in the Deputy Commissioner's Office is recommended to be done once

once a quarter. I do not see why there should be any change in the existing rule that the figures should be compiled regularly every month. I may note that a consolidated mortuary return for the whole Province has to be furnished to the Sanitary Commissioner to the Government of India every month. It will be easy to compile quarterly statements for review from the monthly mortuary returns.

5. The payment of rewards to patels for accuracy in the maintenance of the registers is, I am afraid, not such an easy matter as it looks. It is admitted on all hands that owing to the difficulty in verifying entries, the checking of the registers as at present done, is almost as a rule restricted to a superficial examination of the totals. When for purposes of granting rewards the point for decision arises whether this register or that is the most accurately kept the stupendity of the task would at once become evident. I am some what suspicious of arrangements that are suggestive of encouragement in the shape of monetary rewards, in order to secure the best results.

I have the honor to be,
S i r ,
Your most obedient servant,

Sanitary Commissioner.

P.H.

OFFICE OF THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER
IN MYSORE,

Bangalore, 6 ~~4th~~ March 1915.

No. 10130

FROM

K. Doraswami Iyer Esquire,
Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.

To

The Secretary to the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,
General and Revenue Departments.

SIR,

With reference to your letter No.6006-27/sanity. 75-13 dated 6th February 1915 inviting my opinion on certain suggestions for improving the system of registration of vital statistics in Mysore I have the honor to state that most of the improvements suggested are desirable and may be adopted.

The proposal contained in clause (3) para 23 to make it the duty of a Union Panchayetdar to maintain these registers does not seem to commend itself. There is no reason to expect that a Panchayetdar will make a more conscientious effort to maintain the registers in a better condition than the Patel who is subject to punishment for carelessness or negligence. It is also doubtful

doubtful whether many Panchayetdars will come forward to subject themselves to the discipline of suggestions (6) and (7) para 23.

Clause (8) of para 23 proposes that the returns should be compiled for the whole taluk from the village returns received in the Taluk Office. For all routine work the Shekdar is the medium of communication between the Taluk Office and the Patel and an interference with this arrangement may not be desirable. Cases of delay or omission to send the returns to the Taluk Office occur and on these occasions the Shekdar will naturally be called upon to interfere. There is greater facility to compile a taluk return from hobliwar returns than from original village returns and the latter arrangement is therefore adopted in the case of every return. If the suggested improvement is adopted the Shekdar will not have greater responsibility for the correct registration and timely submission of the returns than any of the several co-ordinate supervising officers mentioned in suggestions 6 and 7.

With the exception of clauses (3) and (8) the suggestions may be adopted.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Revenue Commissioner

A.K.R. PKD

San 15-13-9

Ramamandir and
Chamrajpettah,
Bangalore 11th March 1915

To,

The Secretary to the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore
General and Revenue Departts
Bangalore

Sir,

With reference to your letter No 6006-27. San. 15-13
dated the 6th February 1915, calling for my opinion on the suggestions made by Mr D'Souza, Deputy Secretary to the Government relating to the improvement of the system of registering vital statistics in Mysore, I have the honor to state that as every step taken by Government for improving the economic condition of the people depends upon the correct return of vital statistics the suggestions made by Mr D'Souza in para 23 of his Note appear to be quite suitable and may be safely adopted.

I may however submit a few verbal alterations for the consideration of Government:-

In line 3 of the 2nd clause the words "if required" may be omitted, as it should be part and parcel of the duty of the Registrar

to send Extracts from the Register once a month to the Vice President, who should place it before the Board and send copies to the Deputy Commissioner's office for compilation and review of the quarterly returns prescribed in clause (10).

In clause (6) the word "Diffedar" may be substituted for that of the Jemadar, as, in order to secure correct figures and find out omissions constant supervision and checking are necessary and the few Jemadars in the Taluk cannot be expected to inspect all the villages and pay attention to this matter. Though, as suggested by Mr. D'Souza the Police need not be employed as the Chief Registering agency, it seems absolutely necessary that the Police who are always on their rounds, should have sufficient scope and control to check the returns after careful inquiry in the locality. It is the fear of constant supervision and check that would keep the Patels on the alert.

I regret I have to differ from the suggestions made in clause (13) of Mr D'Souza's Note to offer rewards to Patels where Registers are found to be most accurate. Instead of offering rewards for which the Patels are held to do correctly and honestly, I would propose that for each omission to record

Births and Deaths the Patel should, as a rule, be fined a Rupee, which should at once be recovered from him and paid to the person, who finds out or reports such omission to the Amildar, a statement of the fines recovered and rewards paid being submitted by the Amildar to the Deputy Commissioner for publication in the Gazette along with the quarterly review. Unless such stringent measures are adopted until the registration of births and deaths is made compulsory in rural areas, there is, I am afraid, no hope of getting reliable and correct information on this vital question

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most Obedient Servant,

J Runnicar

Retired Asst Secretary M.G.

No: 392

95647

Office of the Deputy Commissioner,
Chitaldrug District.
Dated Chitaldrug, 8th March 1915.

Sam 75-13 - 86 10

V. R. Thyagaraja Iyer Esquire M.A.,
Deputy Commissioner,
C h i t a l d r u g.

D. M. Narasinga Row Esquire B.A.,B.L.,
Offg: Secretary to the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore
General and Revenue Departments,
B a n g a l o r e.

I R,

In reply to your letter No.6006-27/Sany.75-13 dated February 1915 calling for my opinion on the suggestions made by Deputy Secretary to Government regarding the registration of vital statistics, I have the honor to state that I generally agree in the suggestions summarised in para 23 of the note.

2. With reference to sub para (1), I believe that Amar will come under Taluk Head Quarters.

3. As regards sub para (2), I think it necessary to define the relations between the Ex-officio Registrar of vital statistics and the patel who even in municipalities still prepares Register of vital statistics.

I have the honor to be,
S I R,
Your most obedient servant.

Deputy Commissioner,
Chitaldrug District.

. S.V.

TUR. 9/3 Gen 1913

GPB—100,000—29-7-14

From 191

The Deputy Commissioner,

Chitaldrug District.

To The Secretary to the Government of

H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore,

General and Revenue Departments

Dated Bangalore.

Despatched

Received 8th March 1915.

General No. 390

No.

Enclosure No. —

Furnishing opinion regarding the registration of vital statistics.

25646 Office of the Deputy —
Commissioner Bangalore
5/14 District Dated Bangalore
the 5th March 1915 —

from San 75-13-11

K Chandy Esquire B.A.
Deputy Commissioner,
Bangalore District

To D. N. Narasingarao Esqr
B.A.B.L
Officiating Secretary to
the Government of Mysore
in General and Revenue
Department

Sir,

With reference to your
No. 6006-27 Dated the 6th of
February 1915 on re the
improvement of the system of
registering Vital Statistics, I
have the honor to request
that

GPB—100,000—29-7-14

N M/93

May 10 1913

From

The Deputy Commissioner &
Paymaster Dispensaries

To

The Secretary to the Govt
General & Res Depts

Dated

Despatched 5-3-15

Received

General No. J 514

No.

Enclosure No.

Requests to send the removal
of the report - the two improvements
of the system of registering
Vital Statistics

that the original of the
report from the Deputy
Commissioner Bangalore
District printed at page
10 of the note for the
improvement of the
system of registering vital
statistics received with
the letter quoted above may
kindly be sent for reference
at an early date as
the note sent from this office
to the Senior Surgeon is much
longer and differently worded

I have the honour
Sir
Your most obedient Servant

Probationary Assistant Commissioner
for Deputy Commissioner
Bangalore

absent from the station

N° 336
S

Deputy Commissioner's office
Hassan District
Dated 15th March 1915
Camp Belur

From,

B. Ramaswamiya Esquire,
B. A, B.L.,
Offg. Deputy Commissioner
Hassan District

To,

D. M. Narasinga Rao Esquire,
B.A, B.L.,
Offg. Secretary to the Government
of His Highness the Maharaja
of Mysore
General and Revenue Depts,
Bangalore

With reference to your
Memo No: 6006-27/Sam. 75-13 dated 6th
February 1915 requesting to be
furnished with my opinion on
the suggestions made by
C. D'Souza, Deputy Secretary to
Government in para 23 of the
note on the improvement of
the

GPB—100,000-- 7-8-13

1914 - 15

From

B. Ramaswamaya Esquire, B.A, B.L,
Offg. Deputy Commissioner
Hassan District

To D. M. Narasinga Rao Esquire, B.A, B.L,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of
H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore
Genl & Rev. Dept, Bangalore

Dated 15th March 1915

Despatched 17 Camp Belur

Received

General No. 336

No. S.

Enclosure No. Nil

Subject

Furnishing opinion on the suggestions made by Mr. D'Souza, Deputy Secretary to Government on the improvement of the system of registering Vital Statistics in Mysore

the system of registering Vital Statistics in Mysore, I have the honour to submit the following observations:-

Suggestion No (3) Entrusting to panchayats the work of preparing Vital Statistics in Unions does not appear expedient. It is not likely to be done satisfactorily. In the case of Unions having their own Municipalities the work may be entrusted to them, and in others the patels should continue to be held responsible. The statistics may be examined and recorded during the monthly meetings of the Unions.

Suggestion No: (4). It is a good arrangement to require a certificate by the Village Committees in those Villages in which such Committees have been formed. The certificate may however be directed to be made by the Chairmen of the Committees, in preference to it being left to be done by "one or more members".

in places where there are no village committees - a certificate by the Chairman may be prescribed.

Suggestion No:(10). The Consolidated Statement referred to may be directed to be sent by the Chairman to the District Sanitary Officers, who should compile quarterly returns and submit them to the Deputy Commissioners to be placed for review before the District Board.

Suggestion No:(11) — The bound books referred to are suitable - and may be prepared for entries for a period of five years. Five years appears to be somewhat too long, and not only may the books become very bulky, but there is likely to be greater difficulty felt in properly preserving them by those in possession of them

Suggestion No:(12).- Statistics relating to

to marriages are useful and may with convenience be embodied in the Births and Deaths Register The book may perhaps be designated the Births, Marriages and Deaths Registers. In fact even at present the practice is prevailing of noting down marriages in the register of Births and Deaths. As regards emigration and immigration however, it is doubtful whether the returns will be accurate and therefore of any real use. It may be difficult to expect a correct understanding of the requirements in this respect on the part of the Village officials, and unless the returns are likely to be furnished in a fairly accurate form, there does not seem to be much use in obtaining them. Besides it has to be observed that, being an almost purely agricultural country, there is generally not any appreciable movements of people in search of employment

employment - and the figures will not shew any appreciable changes from Year to Year. The necessity of any elaboration, therefore of the existing practice in this respect is a matter for consideration.

The other suggestions appear suitable - and may be adopted.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant

J Ramsay Macdonald

H/g. Deputy Commissioner
Aurora District

C 5774

170

Office of the Deputy-
Commissioner, Bangalore
Dated Bangalore the
17th March 1915

Sam 5. 13. 15

From

K Chandy Esquire B.A
Deputy Commissioner
Bangalore.

To.

D. N. Narasingarao Esqr
B.A. B.L.
Officiating Secretary to the
Government of Mysore,
General and Revenue,
Departments.

Sir,

I have the honor to invite
Kind reference to this office No.
S° 514 dated 5. 3. 15 and to
request that the original
report from the Deputy Commissioner
Bangalore District, on re the
improvement of the system
of registering vital statistics
in Bangalore Caused to be sent to
this office at a very early date,
so I have to submit my
opinion

GPB—100000—29-7-14

To M/24/3 191

From
The Deputy Commissioner,
Bangalore District

To The offg. Secretary to the Govt
of Mysore, Genl & Rev.
Depts, Bangalore

Dated 17th March/15

Despatched

Received

General No. S. 574
No.

Enclosure No. 4

Requesting that the enquired
report from the Deputy Comr
Bangalore dealt in re the
improvement of the system
of registering Vital Statistics
may be caused to be sent to
this office very early as he has
to submit his opinion on
the suggestions made by the
Deputy Secretary. Hide

Opinion on the suggestions made by the Deputy Secretary in para 23 of his note forwarded with No. 6006-27 dated the 6th February 1915.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient
Servant,
K. Chanda
Deputy Commissioner
Bangalore.

C.A.

D 5774

Chamarajapet, Bangalore.

Dated 24th March 1915.

From

K. Srinivasa Rao Esquire,

Retired Deputy Commissioner.

To

D.N. Narasinga Rao Esquire B.A.,B.L.,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

B a n g a l o r e.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No.6006-27/Sany.75-13-4 dated 6th February 1915 asking for my opinion regarding the improvement of the system of registering Vital Statistics in Mysore, I have the honour to state as follows:-

2. In rural areas, no other agency will be better fitted for recording the Vital statistics than the Patel who is now doing the work. Many of the Officers, whose opinions are embodied in the reference under reply, have laid much stress on the illiteracy of some of the Patels to discharge the duties in this respect. If the provisions of the Mysore Village Officers' Regulation and the existing standing orders are strictly enforced, illitrate Patels whereever existing may be early replaced by competent men. A defect to be necessarily eradicated under the rules in force, should form no ground to displace the existing economical and rosponsible agency.

3. It is proposed by some that the compilation of the Vital statistics for the District may with advantage be transferred to the District Sanitary Officers and that of the Taluks to the Sanitary Inspectors or Assistant Sanitary Inspectors. As Deputy Commissioner of Shimoga, I tried the experiment and found that the present establishment sanctioned for the District Sanitary Officers, was quite inadequate for the work. Moreover the collection and compilation of Vital statistics should properly

continue to be an adjunct to the Revenue Department, where it may be useful and necessary for a variety of statistical purposes in connection with the agricultural, Industrial and Economical development of the country including the health of the people. It is also in point that in the Madras Presidency and other British territories, this work still continues to be in charge of the Collectors and the subordinate Revenue Officers, the information required by the Sanitary Department being furnished to it by the Revenue Department. Bearing in mind the prevailing conditions and system of work in the Province, the compilation of the Vital statistics may be improved if the District Sanitary Officers, as Assistants to Deputy Commissioners in the Health Department, should be directed to check and supervise the work in the District Office relating to Vital statistics, Sanitation and Public health. Sanitary Inspectors and Assistant Sanitary Inspectors will likewise check and supervise the work in the Taluk Offices.

4. The statement of Vital statistics is now being invariably included in the agenda of the subjects to be discussed in the meetings of the District Board, Taluk Board and Union Punchayets. Opportunity is thereby afforded to the members thereof to check the record of Vital statistics. What is required is that the members should take a lively interest by endeavouring to find out omissions if any, of infant mortality and also verify by personal enquiries the entries made by the Village Officers, in the area or sphere represented by them. Under orders of Government, experiments are being made in Unions by dividing the Village into wards and entrusting to individual members the supervision of each ward in all matters relating to sanitation, Health and conservancy. As regards the check and supervision by members of the Village Committee, it would rather be premature to set upon the Patel, the members of the village to supervise his work. The present system of check by Officers of the Revenue, Sanitary and Vaccination Departments would appear to be enough until the Village Committee should develop to a potent existence.

5. The accuracy of the returns of Vital statistics, would

be ensured, if the Amildars, Deputy Amildars and Sheikdars should systematically perform their duties to scrutinize the registers during their tours with a view to discover omissions of infant mortality and verify a certain number of entries by local enquiries and to punish the Village Officers neglecting their work. They should initial with date, the entries in the registers which they examine. Deputy Commissioners, Sub-Division Officers and Jamabandy Officers, should see that the registers are carefully examined during their tours and at the time of Jamabandy, when the accuracy of the entries may be checked by questioning the assembled ryots. An effective check consists in deputing a trust worthy official to take a census of all children in the village under one year in age and comparing the result with the register of births. Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination may likewise scrutinize the registers of births and deaths.

6. The registering of Vital statistics in alienated villages is at present very irrigular and in most villages it is not attended to. It is necessary that Government orders should issue to make it obligatory on the part of the holders of alienated villages to furnish through their Shanbhogs, correct and punctual information of Vital statistics. Shanbhogs of alienated villages should be made liable for punishment if they neglect in this respect.

7. Births and deaths in Hospitals, should be intimated to the local Registering Officer, by the Officer in charge of the institution. So also in the case of Lock-ups, Choultries, Temples, Musafirkhanas and other charitable or Government buildings and premises. In the case of new-born child found exposed, the finder of such child should give immediate information to the Police and the latter should intimate the same to the local registering Officer.

8. As regards the suggestions made by Mr. D'Souza for the improvement of the system of registering Vital statistics in para 23 of his memo, I append below my views.

(1). Unions may also be added to the areas for introducing

compulsory registration of births and deaths.

(2). Resident Medical or Sanitary Officer may be appointed Ex-Officio Registrar of Vital statistics. They should submit the returns to the Amildar in common with other registering Officers. Each Municipality may frame suitable bye-laws to enforce compulsory registration of Vital statistics.

(3). It is premature to entrust Union Punchayetdars with the work of collecting and compiling the statistics. This may be deferred, pending the results achieved by the system of super vision of constituted wards by members as directed by Government

(4). In the present condition of rural life, any rigorous supervision over the Patels' work by the Shanbhog or the members of the Village Committee, may be vexatious than useful. The Shanbhog as in duty bound, now helps a Patel, who is either inexperienced or illiterate, in writing up the register and this co-operation may become unsettled by making the Shanbhog to supervise the Patel's work.

(5). A permanent village register of births and deaths for a period of 5 years would be desirable. The registering Officers should send monthly extracts therefrom in duplicate, direct to the Amildar or Deputy Amildar, who should record one copy in his Office and submit the other to the District Office with the consolidated statement for the Taluk or Sub-Taluk. At present the foils received in the Taluk Office from the Patels, are sent over to the District Office with the consolidated return for the Taluk, with the result that no information regarding births and deaths for any particular month is available in the Taluk Office, unless the Patels' counterfoil be sent for. Police Officers in the investigation of cases more especially Infant marriage cases, are often put to great trouble, when the counterfoil with the Patel is missed or is not forthcoming. A permanent Register with Patel and record of monthly extract thereof in the Taluk and District Offices may therefore be useful. At the end of the prescribed period the village register should be sent over to the Taluk Office where it shall be maintained for a further period of 20 years.

(6). Clear instructions for filling up the various columns of

the register should be printed on the first page of the register. The number given to the village in the Taluk record should be indicated on the register and the pages thereof duly numbered and stamped with the Taluk seal. A certificate under the signature of the Amildar or the Taluk Sheristadar, as regards the number of pages contained in the register, should be attached on the first page.

(7). The system of offering money rewards with a view to ensure good work, has never been a success in measures for plague prevention and for improvement of sanitation in Villages.

(8). The form of births and deaths Register, recommended by the Sanitary Commissioner may require slight changes both in the headings and in the order of the columns. The columns now proposed by him are practically the same as those now existing except in regard to legitimacy and residence of parents as regards births and residence, occupation and condition, as regards deaths. A child is not named as soon as born. The practice in vogue in the Madras Presidency of entering the name of the child at any time within one year may with advantage be adopted and this would considerably help to determine the age of any particular boy or girl, whose age may be a point in issue in the investigation of cases more especially in prosecutions under the Infant marriage prevention Regulation. The registering Officer should be required to submit a statement to the Taluk Office at the end of each year of the names thus caused to be entered in the register maintained by them. The word "Sex" may be made clear by substituting the words " Male or Female " for it, so that when translated into kanada, the words to be used may be properly indicated. When the father of the Child born resides in another village, this should invariably be noted in the column.

(9). A separate column for the name of the mother in the form for births is necessary for the identity of the children of Basavies, dancing girls and prostitutes and illegitimate children. In the case of the latter, on the joint request of the mother and the person acknowledging himself to be the fathe of the child, the latter's name may be entered as such in the

column " father's name." This measure may meet the requirement for legitimacy suggested by the Sanitary Commissioner. No separate column for the birth of twins or triplets would appear to be necessary. The fact may be mentioned in the column for remarks. In the form prescribed for reporting deaths, changes in the columns " sex " and " residence " as indicated above may be made. Parentage also should be mentioned.

(10). The Civil condition of the deceased person however interesting it may be for statistical purposes of census operation may I think, be safely omitted in a record of Vital statistics, so also column under occupation.

(11). For areas in which registration of births and deaths is compulsory, the forms proposed by the Sanitary Commissioner may have to be amplified. Separate forms for compulsory and non-compulsory areas for registration of births and deaths would also appear to be necessary. I append sample forms.

9. Under Government Order No.3369-97/ dated 22nd September 1906, the information about emigration and immigration should be embodied by the Shanbhog in the village Khanishumari account. The statement prescribed by the Sanitary Commissioner contains full details. Instead of making the entries as a mear matter of routine, extract for each month may be caused to be sent up by the Patel to the Taluk Office. This would enable scrutiny being exercised over the Shanbhogs' entries and would be a very useful information in times of impending distress.

10. Information regarding marriage can have no practical value in our existing conditions as marriage is not immediately followed by consummation and marriage of females is compulsory. In chapter V, of the draft Village Manual I have suggested the desirability of making entries of marriages in the Village Khanishumari register. This entry would give the necessary information on the subject.

11. Instead of the register of Vaccination prescribed by the Sanitary Commissioner I consider that a register showing the nominal list of unprotected children and adults as proposed by

me in Chapter V, of the draft Village Manual, would be useful. I append the required form. This list should be verified periodically by the Vaccinator and the Deputy Inspector of Vaccination, and as vaccination progresses entries should be caused to be made by the Vaccinator in the statement.

12. When cholera, small-pox or plague prevails in an epidemic form in villages, the Patels now send daily reports of attacks and deaths to the Taluk in the prescribed counterfoil forms (numbers mortuary 6A-1, 6A-2, and 6A-3 respectively.) These forms are self contained and suitable. It is not clear whether the new form proposed by the Sanitary Commissioner dispenses with these daily reports. I think the present system of sending daily reports may be continued and the existing forms retained. The Register of deaths maintained by the Patel, will furnish the information required under columns "Name of person," "age" "sex", "caste", and " disease " in the form proposed by the Sanitary Commissioner.

I have the honour to be,

S I R,

Your most obedient servant.

Krishnaswamy

Retired Deputy Commissioner.

Serial no.	Date	Name and residence of parent whom child is born.			Particular of the child.				Particulars of the informant.			Signature or mark of the informant if the information is given orally.	Signature of the Registrar.
		Father's Name	Mother's name.	Residence.			Date	Name if any.	Name	Description.	Residence		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

Daily Register of Births for non-compulsory areas.

Serial No.	Date.	Name of parents of the child.		Sex		Class.	Name of new-born Child.	Remarks.
		Father	Mother.	Male	Female.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Note:-

A still born child should be entered both in the register of births and in the register of deaths, and a note should be made in the remarks column as " Born dead ".

Abinnadar

Serial No.	Particulars relating to the deceased.						Particulars of the informant					
	Name of deceased with parentage.	Residence	Age.	Male or female	Class.	Date of death.	Causes of death	Name	Description	Residence	Signature or mark of the informant if the information be given orally.	Signature of the registrar
1 2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

Daily Register of deaths for non-compulsory areas.

Serial No.	Date	Name of the deceased with parentage.	Sex of deceased.		Class	Age	Cause of death.	Remarks.
			Male	Female				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Note:- In column 3 for parentage of deceased, the name of the father should be given as son or daughter of..... .The name of the mother may be mentioned in the case of persons who have no recognized father.

(2). Causes of death should be mentioned under one of the following.

(1). Born dead.
(2). Cholera.
(3). Small-pox.
(4). Plague.
(5). Feverssuch as Malarial, Typhoid &c.
(6). Dysentery.
(7). Respiratory, disease.
(8). Suicide.
(9). Wounding or accident.
(10). Snake-bite.
(11). Killed by wild animal.
(12). Phethisis.
(13). Child-birth.
(14). Other causes.

(3). Deaths from chicken-pox and measles should not be entered as small-pox but should be entered under other causes.

(4). Still-born child should be entered both in the register of births and in the register of deaths, and a note should be made in the remarks column as "Born-dead".

Extract from the Mysore Village Manual.

Chapter V

X X X X X X X X X

X X X X X X X X

of small-pox are numerous. Statistics
(4). The evil consequences point out that about one in every three who are attacked by small-pox and not vaccinated, die. Even those who escape death are subjected to permanent deformities of various kinds and diseases of bones. On the other hand among those who are well vaccinated the attacks are very few, and the death rate among such attacks is about one percent. Small-pox occurring after vaccination lasts only a few days and causes only slight fever.

(5). The Patel should therefore induce all the unprotected to get themselves vaccinated; when small-pox appears in his village or in the adjacent villages it is his duty to report the matter to the Amildar at once, ask for a Vaccinator and urge the people to receive vaccination. Even after exposure to infection, vaccination generally protects from an attack.

(6). Small-pox is a disease which is preventable by a successful vaccination. The Government have therefore at a very great expense and solely for the benefit of the people formed a vaccination Department whose duty it is to vaccinate people free of charge and at or near their residence.

(7). The Patel should therefore be present in the village on the dates the Vaccinator is expected to visit the village according to programme invariably announced to him in advance and get all the unprotected, vaccinated, by taking the Vaccinator to their houses or collecting them in the village Chavadi or other public place. The Patel should render all necessary help to the Vaccinator to get through his work.

(8). The Patel should maintain a register in the form given in Appendix Part II, a nominal list of unprotected children and adults except those who had small-pox. The list should be verified periodically and as vaccination progresses entries should be caused to be made by the Vaccinator in the list as required therein.

(9)

(9). Vaccination should be performed on children between six weeks and three months and when a new born infant is liable to be infected by small-pox, it should be vaccinated without delay. All persons when they reach the age of puberty should be re-vaccinated.

(10). On the second or third day there will be a raised spot; on the eighth day clear fluid will be formed; on the tenth day the fluid becomes dark; and on the forteen or fifteenth day a scab is formed. When the scab falls the mark left is circular and full of little pits and this mark is a sure sign of good vaccination. The putting in of powder leaves, cow-dung, ash and other preparations on vaccinated arms should be avoided. The only care necessary is to see that the arms are kept clean and that no rubbing occurs as to break the vesicles; great exposure to the sun should be avoided. If left alone the vesicle will dry, leaving scabs which when the surface below is healed will fall off. If the arm is interfered with healing will be delayed.

X X X X X X X

" Extract "

Khimmadar

Special Officer.

Wednesday

	Absent.	Unsuccessful.	Successful.

No.
Encl.

OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE,
"RINGWOOD," HIGH GROUND,

Bangalore, 29th March 1915.

San)5:13.15

FROM

ALFRED CHATTERTON, Esq., F.C.G.I., C.I.E.,
Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore,
Bangalore. (India).

To

The Officiating Secretary to the Government of His Highness
the Maharaja of Mysore,
General and Revenue Departments.

SIR,

With reference to your No.6006-37/75-13-4 dated the 6th February 1915, I have the honour to state that as the matter was subsequently referred to a Sub-committee on Vital Statistics, I deferred making any comments and suggestions on the ~~to~~ Mr. D'Souza.

I am of opinion that if any serious attempt is to be made to improve Vital Statistics in the Mysore State, the registration of such should be made compulsory by law throughout the State and not merely in District and Taluk head-quarters and non-regulation municipalities. If this is done, it follows that a properly constituted agency must be appointed to carry out the work and it seems to me obvious that the burden must be thrown upon the Revenue Department. I am of opinion that if the matter is left to Committees the work will not be accurately done and that in every village town and municipality there must be a definite officer appointed as Registrar of Vital Statistics who can be held responsible for any inaccuracies in the registration. It seems to me clear that in rural areas, the village Patels are the only persons available to carry out this work and if proper registration forms are supplied to them, the registration of births, deaths and marriages should not involve any very serious addition to the work they now carry out.

I do not approve of the proposal that the work should be

checked

checked by all Revenue officers above a certain grade or by officers of the Sanitary or Police Department. The checking of the registers is not a simple matter and will require long and detailed enquiries in each village and it seems to me essential that a special staff of checking officers should be appointed. Where the population of a village is known, it should be possible to say approximately what is likely to be the average number of births and deaths in a given period. An inspecting officer in examining the registers in a village of the population of 1,000 persons might proceed on the assumption that there would be say 40 births and 35 deaths in a year and if the registers do not approximately correspond with these figures or whatever figures that are assumed as likely to be approximately accurate, he should make a detailed enquiry in the village and definitely ascertain how many vital occurrances within a certain period have not been registered.

If any amendment to the present law of registration is contemplated, the responsibility of reporting vital occurrances should rest with the head of the family in which they occur. It will probably be unwise at the present time to impose penalties for failing to comply with the law; but when the law has been in force for a certain number of years, such penalties may be imposed.

It is I think open to consideration that there should be suspended in each village a printed notice regarding the registration of vital statistics and any failure to comply with the regulations might render the head of the family liable to a small fine. Whether the fines should be imposed by the Patel or with the consen of the village Committee, I am not sure; but one or the other should certainly be given the power.

I also suggest the consideration whether it will not be of advantage to issue Birth Certificates. Possibly, this is premature at the present time but I see no particular harm in introducing it and if the Birth Certificates are made authoritative legal documents

it

it is possible they will be valued. As to what extent the Patel should receive extra remuneration for this work, I am not prepared to express an opinion. Even a very small amount of remuneration to each individual would amount to a very large sum for the whole State and it is a question whether the financial condition would justify such an expenditure.

I have the honour to be,

S i r,

Your most obedient servant,

Director of Industries & Commerce.

2 Cls

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D607

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

No. , dated the 24. 3. 1915.

763346 (Sanitary)

REPLY.

No. , dated the 19 5/4

To

Dewan Bahadur
C. Sreenivasaiyengar, Esq.,
Retired Councillor,
Mysore State,
Bangalore.

To

The Secretary to the Government of
H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore,
General and Revenue Depts.

SUBJECT.

Requests him to favor Govt with his opinion on the suggestions made by the Deputy Secretary to Govt re. the registration of Vital Statistics.

Has the honorable state with much regret that in the present unsatisfactory state of his health the undersigned is unable to tackle this & any other question requiring study and thought & the enclosed from giving his opinion

C. Sreenivasaiyengar
25-3-15

OFFICE MEMORANDUM.

The undersigned is directed to invite attention to the marginally noted communication and to request that the General and Revenue Secretariat may be informed, in the column opposite, of the cause of delay in furnishing a reply and of the approximate date on which a reply may be expected.

*No. 6006-27 dated 6-2-15
75-13-4

He is also to request that the General and Revenue Secretariat may be favoured with a reply to this reminder not later than the 1st April 1915.

By order,

Ramaiyangar

For Offg. Secy. to Govt.

Sir to also offices dealing with the opinion of Mr C. Srinivasa Iyengar is noted down as necessary

* Previous reminder.

24.3.15

circulated 26/3

I 27/3
II 29/3
III
IV
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VII

CDPD 10,000-4-8-11

No 434

Deputy Commissioner's Office,
Kadur District

D 6168 Dated, Chikmagalur, 30th March 1915.

From,

Sir) S-13-17

K. Krishna Iyer, Esqure.,
Deputy Commissioner,
Kadur District.

To

D. M. Narasinga Rao, Esquire., B.A., B.L.,
Offg: Secretary to the Government of Mysore,
General and Revenue Departments,
Bangalore.

Sir,

With reference to your letter no. 6006-27/Samy: 75/13 of the 6th February last, forwarding papers relating to the improvement of the system of registering Vital Statistics in Mysore and requesting my opinion on the suggestions made by the Deputy Secretary in para 23 of his note, I have the honor to state as follows:—

In Unions the work of preparing Vital Statistics cannot be transferred to Panchayetdars as suggested. The Patel of the village who is also a Panchayetdar and a man of influence, should be made responsible for maintaining the proper registers correctly. But the statistics may be examined during

GPB—100,000—29-7-14

1915

From The Deputy Commissioner
Kadur District

To The Secretary to Government.
Genl: & Rev: Departments
Bangalore

Dated 30th March 1915
Despatched

Received

General No. 434.
No.

Enclosure No.

Submitting opinion on the suggestions made by the Deputy Secretary in para 23 of his note relating to the improvement of the system of registering Vital statistics in mysore.

during the monthly meetings of the Unions as suggested.

2. The form of Birth and Death Registe (Revenue mortuary 2 Form A) may be revised, as suggested by Dr. E. S. Krishnaswami Iyer, in his report received with your letter no: 291-3/ Sanly. 52-14 dated 26th September 1914. Mortuary Form no. 3 may be withdrawn and Form no. 5 with Kanarese headings also, may be substituted therefor

3. In this respects, the suggestions are all suitable and may be adopted.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

your most obedient Servant,

Deputy Commissioner,

Kadur District.

Dy Secy and
11/4 Jan 75-13-18
A 11/4
31. 3. 15.

To:
V. M. Narasinga Rao Esqr., B.A., B.L.
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of H.H. the Maharaja
Educl. & Rev. Depts.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge your offen
memorandum about vital statistics. I am afraid
there is not much I can at present usefully con-
tribute to the discussion. I may be permitted to
observe that however perfect the system devised
no results need be expected unless the rules are
strictly enforced.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
your most obedient servant

M Krishna Aiyar

Encl: One

190

From

Sany 75-13-19

D6262

Dewan Bahadur Raja Sabha Bhushana
K.P. Puttanna Chetty Esquire,
Retired Councillor, Mysore State,
B a n g a l o r e.

To

The Secretary to the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,
General and Revenue Departments,
B a n g a l o r e.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No.6006-27/Sany. 75-13 dated the 6th February 1915 calling for my opinion on the suggestions made by Mr. D'Souza, on the question of improving the registration of vital statistics in the State I have the honor to state as follows:-

(1) In addition to making the Registration of Births and Deaths in District and Taluk Head quarters and in Non-Regulation Municipalities compulsory, it seems to be desirable to take similar steps in selected "representative rural areas" as suggested by one of the officers of the Public Health Department. This would give necessary data for checking and correcting the statistics of rural areas in general, where elaborate arrangements may not be feasible at this stage.

(2) I agree.

(3) I agree.

(4) It does not seem desirable to vest in the Shanbogue powers of certifying to the accuracy of the Patel's figures. The maintenance of correct statistics should form one of the important duties of the Hobli Shekdar, who should, during each visit to a village, make enquiries,

check

check the entries in the registers and certify to the correctness thereof. In places where there are Village Progress Committees, the Chairman may be vested with such a function.

(5) In all Municipal towns, the Municipal Councils might advantageously elect one or more persons to systematically check the entries in the statistical registers for a fixed period in the same manner ~~that~~ as they elect auditors for chacking the Municipal accounts.

(6) I agree that it is inexpedient for the local Police to be constituted the Chief registering agency. The main trouble consists in the local authority, whether the head of a taluk or head of a village, not having realised that the subject is of sufficient importance to devote some time and attention to it.

(7) Vaccinators are poorly paid officials and it seems desirable to make it worth their while to interest themselves in this question. It seems to me that they are the class of men, who are capable of doing the largest amount of useful work in this direction, in the villages, that they visit during the course of each year.

(8,9,10 & 11) I am in agreement with the Deputy Secretary's views.

(12) It is not clear whether registers to record marriages, emigrations and immigrations require to be opened for villages only or throughout the State. While in villages and the smaller unions and Municipal towns the recording of such statistics is comparatively a simple matter, it does not seem quite so easy in the larger Municipal towns and Cities. The local bodies may perhaps be asked to take up the question.

(13,14 & 15) I have no suggestions to offer on these points.

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2 . I return the printed note herewith, with my marginal remarks.

3 . Though touching upon larger issues than those considered in Mr. D'Souza's note, I might be permitted to say a few words, with regard to the nature of activities that seem to be imperatively called for, in the present stage of our progress. The organisation of the public Health Department was attended with no little difficulty and there was a wide-spread belief that a need for such an organisation did not exist. Happily such a belief has passed off and the public Health Department has now found a definite place in the general administration of the State. While Bye-laws and Rules are doubtless necessary on most questions touching on public health and well-being, it seems to be equally if not more necessary to educate the public to appreciate fully the endeavours of Government in such matters. It seems to me therefore necessary that the public Health Department should develop a special branch of service (as distinct from executive) under a capable leader for the diffusion of knowledge on all matters pertaining to public health. Leaflets and hand books issued by a central bureau have doubtless their own value, but the influence of organised lectures and demonstrations undertaken by enthusiastic men, would be infinitely more valuable. It is probable that the Government have already taken this up, but I could not resist the temptation of expressing my views, as I feel strongly on this subject

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

K R Nattamaipett

Retired Councillor.

19/1

Enc to Sm/s 13-17

NOTE.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE SYSTEM OF REGISTERING VITAL STATISTICS IN MYSORE.

The basis for our present registration of Vital Statistics is the Chief Commissioner's Notification of 1879, and nothing can demonstrate the need for a thorough revision of the system more than this fact.

2. The following units are usually adopted for the registration of Vital Statistics:—

1. Cities.
2. District Municipalities.
3. Taluk and other non-Regulation Municipalities.
4. Village or rural areas.

3. The compulsory registration of births and deaths has been introduced into the following cities, District headquaters, etc.

1. Bangalore City.
2. Mysore City.
3. Tumkur.
4. Shimoga.
5. Chikmagalur.
6. Chintamani.
7. Closepet.
8. Channapatna.
9. Tarikere.

4. An establishment of 21 hands costing respectively Rs. 2,384 and Rs. 2,544 per annum is maintained for the purpose in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore. In Shimoga there is only one Sub-Registrar on Rs. 10 per mensem. In other places no special establishment is entertained.

5. It is not possible to say whether the registration of Vital Statistics is more satisfactory in these places than elsewhere but considering the result achieved even under proper supervision in the Bangalore city there is probably great scope for improvement. There is no doubt that so long as people are inclined to regard any duties cast on them in this behalf as more or less vexatious, registration will always be defective. It will take some time before such a feeling can be overcome but compulsory registration of Vital Statistics is the only method possible by which the statistics may be rendered more accurate in non-rural areas where births and deaths are not isolated events and do not become known at once as in rural areas. It is therefore necessary to make extensive use of the powers conferred by Section 48 (1) (*g*) of the Municipal Regulation and introduce compulsory registration of Vital Statistics in all District headquarters, towns and Taluk Municipalities. In some places it may be necessary to add a little to the Municipal establishment but the simple information required can be collected without much extra staff. Each town should be divided into a certain number of wards and the registration checked by one of the Municipal Councillors. There is much to be said in favour of the proposal that in all towns, Municipalities and other places where there is a Dispensary in charge of a Sub-Assistant or Assistant Surgeon, registration of Vital Statistics should be made compulsory and the Sub-Assistant Surgeon or other Medical Officer appointed *ex-officio* Sub-Registrar of Vital Statistics.

I agree

I agree

6. When people become more familiar with the compulsory registration of Vital Statistics in non-rural areas we may think of introducing the system into Unions also.

7. As regards rural areas the opinion is unanimous that it is impossible to get a more economical and more efficient agency than the existing Village Officers and what is needed is that their work should be better supervised.

I agree

8. The number of patels who are illiterate is steadily decreasing and we need not regard their ignorance as a serious barrier in the improvement of Vital Statistics in rural areas. The chief reason why Vital Statistics are inaccurate is that the register is not written up regularly. The suggestion therefore that the shanbhog should initial the register once a fortnight in token of the register having been duly written is a good one. Births and deaths are not such common events in villages that they are likely to be forgotten within a fortnight.

I would not have the Shanbhog interfere.

9. Hereafter every important village will have a Village Committee. In fact the village statistics require information to be given of births and deaths. Wherever the Village Committees are willing to take up the work of maintaining these registers, it may be made over to them but as the Village Committee is a non-official agency it seems more desirable to utilise it as a check over the correctness of the entries made by the patel than to transfer the work to it. Similarly in village Unions the Panchayatdars may be required to check the registers and verify the entries and examine them during the Union meetings. A certificate from the Village Committee or the Union Panchayat may be added to the monthly extract sent to the Amildar.

I agree

10. The practice of compiling the returns first for the hobli and then for the taluk, which is stated to exist in some districts should, I think, be put a stop to. There is no objection to the shekdar being required to check the register maintained by the patel and to initial it, as often as he checks it but if he is required to compile the returns for his hobli the work is not likely to be properly done. Only the counterfoil should be sent to the taluk and the original kept by the patel.

I agree

11. There is much force in the suggestion that a single continuous book may be maintained for five or ten years. What now happens is that forms are supplied for a year at a time. The original book is sent to the taluk and new forms are not supplied till some two or three months of the year are over with the result that the entries for those months are quite incorrect.

The Taluk Officers take no interest in this work

12. It is also necessary to number the books according to the list of villages maintained in the taluk and check the returns with the list so that no village may be omitted.

13. There is no doubt that so long as the returns are left to the Amildar, the compilation of the statistics will be made by a clerk on about Rs. 15 and so the suggestion to transfer the compilation to the Sanitary Inspector if there is one for the taluk under the orders of the Amildar is an excellent one and may be adopted. It is also necessary to arrange for the examination of Vital Statistics once a quarter at least by the Taluk Boards and those for the district by the District Boards. This will have an educative value besides tending to greater accuracy.

I agree

a good suggestion

14. As regards the Statistics for the district, the District Sanitary Officer, wherever there is one, should be responsible for compiling them. The work may be done in conjunction with the Local Boards Branch of the Deputy Commissioner's Office. It is also necessary to arrange for periodical publication of Vital Statistics in the Gazette.

Yes

15. As regards forms, the Sanitary Commissioner has suggested two different ones, one for Births and Deaths another giving particulars of emigration and immigration besides two other forms relating to epidemic diseases and vaccination.

16. The present form of Register of Births and Deaths has been devised with a view to its being kept in duplicate and the result is that the Births and Deaths are shown in juxtaposition and the form is incomplete.

17. It would no doubt be more convenient to devote the first half of the page to births and the lower half of the page to deaths. The Sanitary Commissioner proposes the following columns for deaths: 1. name, 2. sex, 3. caste, 4. residence, 5. age, 6. occupation, 7. condition, *i.e.*, whether single, married or widowed, 8. date of death and 9. cause of death. These headings are all suitable and may be adopted. Only the column date of death may come before name. The list of diseases should be amplified and instructions given easily to identify them.

18. As regards births he proposes the following columns: 1. name of child, 2. sex, 3. date of birth, 4. No. of births (twins or triplets), 5. whether legitimate

or not, 6. father's name, 7. caste, 8. residence of parents. I do not think it desirable to have any column regarding legitimacy in our present conditions of society. We may substitute, if necessary " whether still-born or alive " for it. The order of columns may be (1) No. (2) date, (3) name of the child, (4) sex, (5) caste, (6) No. of births (twins or triplets), (7) father's name (8) residence of parents, (9) whether born alive or still-born.

19. We can get no correct ideas regarding fluctuations of population without information regarding emigration and immigration. In fact the Deputy Commissioners are expected to furnish such information and it will therefore be useful to have a register in each village showing immigration and emigration. Care must be taken not to enter in the register the names of persons going on a visit to relatives or to attend fairs and festivals or without any object to shift the residence for a considerable time or permanently.

20. As observed by the Sanitary Commissioner no system of Vital Statistics is complete unless information is collected about marriages also and a form with the following headings may be prescribed :—

(1) Number, (2) date of marriage, (3) name of birdegroom, (4) name of bride, (5) caste, (6) age of bridegroom, (7) age of bride, (8) residence of bridegroom, (9) residence of bride, (10) occupation of bridegroom, (11) occupation of bride, (12) remarks (particulars to be entered if one of the parties had been previously married and is a widower or widow).

21. As regards vaccination and epidemic diseases it may be left to the Sanitary Department to obtain suitable statistics.

22. There is no doubt there will be much advantage if in places where extensive sanitary operations are carried on, as in the Malnad under the Malnad Improvement Scheme, the whole area is suitably distributed between the Medical and Sanitary Officers in charge and a regular Vital Statistics survey is carried on.

23. My suggestions for the improvement of Vital Statistics are :—

(1) To make the registration of births and deaths compulsory in all District and Taluk Headquarters and also in non-regulation Municipalities.

(2) To make the Medical or Sanitary Officer resident in the locality *Ex-officio* Registrar of Vital Statistics whose duty it should be to collect information regarding births and deaths in the locality and to register them and give extracts from the registers if required. Each Municipality may be asked to frame suitable bye-laws to enforce compulsory registration of Vital Statistics.

(3) In villages which have been constituted into Unions, the work of preparing Vital Statistics may be transferred to the Panchayatdars, who will be held responsible for maintaining the proper registers and sending extracts for compilation to the Amildar. The statistics will be examined during the monthly meetings of the Union.

(4) In all the rural areas the patel should be responsible for the maintenance of the register of Vital Statistics and making accurate entries therein. In places, where there are no Village Committees, the shanbhog of the village should examine the entries once a fortnight and when the extracts are forwarded to the taluk attach a certificate to the effect that he has satisfied himself about the accuracies of the entries made. Where there are Village Committees a certificate should be attached signed by one or more members of the Village Committees that the entries have been verified and found correct.

(5) In all Municipal towns, some of the members of the Municipal Council or Board should be associated in checking the accuracy of the returns.

(6) All Revenue Officers of and above the grade of Shekdars, all Sanitary Officers of and above the grade of Assistant Sanitary Inspectors, and all Police officers of and above the grade of Jamedars, should be required to examine the register and test the accuracy of the figures during their visits to the village. It does not seem desirable to ask the patel to send information to the Police and employ them as the Chief Registering Agency.

(7) Vaccinators may also be allowed to call for the book as it is very necessary for them to know the number of births and it should be their duty to bring to the notice of the Amildar through their proper official superiors any gross inaccuracies they may have observed in the register.

(8) The original register should be kept in the village, only the duplicates or extracts therefrom being sent to the taluk. The Shekdar should not be asked to compile the return for the hobli and no Government officer will be allowed to take the original book with him.

(9) The Amildar will receive the outer sheet on which the entries in the counterfoil are copied and get the taluk statistics compiled by the Sanitary Inspector or if there is no such official, some one who is competent to compile the statistics. A consolidated villagewar statement will be sent to the Deputy Commissioner and also placed before the meeting of the Taluk Board. A register of villages in each taluk should also be kept numbered serially, and the register kept in the village should bear the same number as that assigned to the village in the taluk register to allow of omissions being detected automatically.

(10) In the Deputy Commissioner's Office, the Statistics will be compiled under the directions of the District Sanitary Officer once a quarter and reviewed. The review should be placed before the District Board and it may also be published in the Gazette.

(11) The existing register may be suitably modified so as to allow some more necessary entries to be made and arrangements may be made to supply bound books, so that entries made in it continuously in the same book for about 5 or 10 years.

(12) A separate register may be opened to record marriages and emigrations and immigrations also.

(13) For some time rewards may be offered to patels whose registers are found to be most accurate.

(14) In special areas where more accurate information regarding mortality from particular diseases is considered necessary, Sanitary Department may organise special measures for the collection of complete statistics and a system of 'Unions' may be tried.

(16) Small pamphlets may be issued by the Sanitary Department to enable people to diagnose ordinary diseases.

24. If these suggestions are approved I shall put up a draft for consideration.

8th September 1914.

P. G. D'SOUZA,
Deputy Secy. to Govt. Gen. & Rev. Depts.

No. 2520—Enclosure 1, dated the 30th December 1913.

From

P. S. ACHYUTA RAO, Esq., L. M. & S.,

Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Bangalore.

To

K. R. SRINIVASA IYENGAR, Esq., M.A.,

Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, General and Revenue Departments, Bangalore.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit copy of this office letter No. 2445-52, dated the 5th December 1911, addressed to the Deputy Commissioners of Districts on the subject of the improvement of the Registration of Vital Statistics together with a summary of the replies received thereto and to recommend as follows:—

1. In all towns, municipalities and other places where there is a dispensary in charge of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon, registration of Vital Statistics must be made compulsory by legislation. The Sub-Assistant Surgeon or other Medical Officer must be appointed *ex-officio* Sub-Registrar of Vital Statistics. Byelaws similar to those in force in Bangalore must be framed. Till the people become accustomed to the system of registration there may be a little trouble and perhaps a few prosecutions. This stage will soon pass off and the bye-laws can be worked without any friction.

2. In rural areas formed into Unions, and where there are no dispensaries, the patels assisted by the Union "Mutsaddi" must be made to register all births and deaths. The

2. The basis of all sanitary improvement and of measures adopted for disease-prevention must be accurate registration of births and deaths. But as the unit of compilation—the village birth and death register—is dependent on the village officers and servants the accuracy of the entries in the register, more especially those of causes of death is more than doubtful. It seems to me that with systematic supervision and by frequent verification of the entries made, more satisfactory results could be obtained. I have the honor, therefore, to request that you will be so good as to favor me with a brief memorandum showing (1) how the registration is being carried out in your district at present (*i.e.* the *modus operandi*) and (2) what supervising agency is employed to ensure the accuracy of the figures, together with your views as to how best the existing unsatisfactory state of things could be remedied.

Memo No. 2453-60, dated the 5th December 1911.

Copy of the above forwarded to the District Sanitary Officers of Districts, for favor of any suggestions they have to make on the subject.

Summaries of replies received to this office Circular No. 2445-52, dated 5th December 1911, regarding the improvement of the system of registration of Vital Statistics in the State.

From the District Sanitary Officer, Kadur District, to the Sanitary Commissioner in Mysore.

The term statistics should include not only births and deaths but also emigration and immigration, which may be returned on spare sheets attached to each leaf of the birth and death register. Shekdars should certify in their diaries that they checked and verified the entries on the villages they visited and that in token thereof they have affixed their initials with dates in the register. The District Sanitary Officer should be appointed the Registrar of births, deaths, emigration and immigration in his district and to this end be furnished by the Amildar by the 15th of each succeeding month with the duplicates of births and deaths, immigration and emigration obtained from Shekdars. An abstract for the taluk should at the same time be submitted by the Amildar to the Deputy Commissioner. Vaccinators (who usually have exceptional facilities for verifying the births and deaths) may be offered an annual reward of Rs. 10 for the largest number of "Proved mistakes" detected by them.

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2. *Letter No. 641, dated the 16th December 1911, from the same officer in reply to the Sanitary Commissioner's No. 2577, dated the 15th idem.*

The programmes set to vaccinators involve 4 visits to each village during the year—2 for vaccination and 2 for inspection. The vaccinator has to inspect the births and deaths register to find out additions to the number of unprotected children and the occurrence of any deaths from small-pox since his last visit. He signs his name in the register in proof of his having visited the village. The average duration of his stay in the village is about 36 hours and during this time it would not be difficult for him to ascertain by cautious unobtrusive enquiry the number of recent births and deaths. Any omissions or differences detected will be reported, in the D Form or in the weekly statement, to the District Sanitary Officer who will himself investigate the matter or have it investigated by the District Sanitary Assistant or Deputy Inspector of Vaccination. Immediately it is established that a mistake has been committed, the vaccinator would be credited with a "Proved mistake" and the Amildar requested to have the entries corrected. Patels found guilty of gross negligence would be reported to the Deputy Commissioner.

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3. *From the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Tumkur District, to the Sanitary Commissioner.*

At an informal meeting of Assistant Commissioners and Amildars called by the Deputy Commissioner on the 23rd December 1911, it was agreed that the only way to ensure correct

returns would be to make registration compulsory throughout the State. In the absence of compulsory registration the next best method would be to require Amildars, Shekdars, Sanitary Inspectors and Vaccinators to check the registers frequently and thoroughly.

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4. From the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, to the Sanitary Commissioner in Mysore.

The present arrangement would be adequate if only the importance of the work is properly grasped and supervision is systematised. The failure to appreciate the full importance of vital statistics often leads to the result that if the return of any particular village is not received, no notice is taken of the omission and no attempt made to supply it.

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5. From the Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur District, to the Sanitary Commissioner.

The matter was discussed with the Assistant Commissioners, District Medical and Sanitary Officer, and Amildars and Deputy Amildars of the District, when they had assembled for the District Board meeting on the 22nd December 1911. They were of opinion that in the absence of a special agency and of a compulsory legal enactment, the present system of getting the registration done by the village patels is the best. The work done by the patels would improve by insisting upon the Hobli Shekdars to visit all the villages in their Hoblis and to inspect and attest the births and deaths registers maintained by the patel at least once a quarter. This duty may be made incumbent on the Sanitary and Assistant Sanitary Inspectors also.

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6. From the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Bangalore District, to the Sanitary Commissioner.

There is no uniform system in the maintenance of birth and death registers and in the preservation of records. In some places the counterfoil is sent to Shekdars and in others direct to the Taluk Office. The foil is either retained by the patel or sent to the Taluk Office at the end of the year. Sometimes the birth and death registers are taken away by the Revenue authorities with the result that entries are missed or retarded.

The fit Department to receive the individual reports and compile the periodical statistics is the Sanitary Department. As each taluk has now been given a Sanitary Inspector, the duties of receiving reports from patels and of compiling the statistics therefrom may be entrusted to this official. The figures would then be more reliable. In case this suggestion is not practicable, the birth and death register may have triplicate instead of duplicate forms, the triplicate report being furnished by the patel direct to the District Sanitary Officer. A further report will be submitted on inspection of the registers of certain taluks.

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7. From the District Sanitary Officer, Kolar District, to the Sanitary Commissioner.

The *modus operandi* is that the patel in every village is supplied with a printed register containing duplicate forms and is required to send it every month to the Shekdar who retains the duplicate and returns the register. A similar method is adopted in Union villages and Taluk Headquarter towns but a very considerable omission of entries is apt to occur, as owing to the larger population the patel has to depend upon the reporting of the occurrences by the parties themselves.

The practice of sending the register every month to the Hobli Shekdar results in the omission of several entries. Sometimes it will take a month before the patel gets back his register and the occurrence of births and deaths in the interim may or may not eventually be entered in the register. The illiteracy of many of the patels is another difficulty in the way. He has to depend for any writing work upon the shanbhog who often resides in a different village. Registration of vital statistics during times of epidemics is very defective as people scatter themselves in camps.

In urban areas, reliance seems to be placed on the local midwife's monthly return without much attempt at getting information first hand. As to supervision, what the Inspecting Officers note, both in rural as well as in urban areas, is whether the returns are punctually submitted. Verification of the entries by actual personal enquiries on the spot is rarely done.

To remedy the existing defects in the system, the following are necessary :—

1. The discontinuance of the practice of sending the registers in original to Shekdars,
2. encouragement of the appointment of literate patels,
3. increased efforts on the part of the patel to get accurate information during times of epidemics, and lastly
4. compulsory notification of births and deaths in all Municipal areas and Unions.

At a meeting of the District Board held at Kolar, on the 10th February 1912, it was resolved to introduce compulsory notification of births and deaths in all the Taluk Head-quarter towns to begin with, in consultation with the several Taluk and Municipal Boards.

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8. From the Amildar, Chikmagalur Taluk, to the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District.

The patels of every village is supplied with a "statistical register" containing 12 forms in duplicate, one to be preserved by the patel and the other to be sent to the Shekdar of the hobli at the end of every month. The Shekdar prepares and submits a consolidated statement for his hobli together with the original statements received from the patels. The patels' registers when completely filled in, together with the statements received from the shekdars, are preserved in the Taluk Office for a period of twenty years.

The defects in the existing system are that the patels being mostly illiterate have to depend upon the Shanbhog to get through their work and consequently fail to make the entries in the registers, soon after the occurrence of births and deaths. Usually the registers are written up once a month preparatory to the statements being furnished to the Shekdar.

As most of the patels are not alive to the usefulness and importance of these statistics, it would be well to distribute leaflets in Kanarese explaining the use and importance of vital statistics and the correct way of recording them. The present system of compilation of statistics for each hobli by the Shekdars ought to be done away with. Figures for the whole taluk may well be compiled once for all in the Taluk Office, where the Local Fund Gumasta and the Assistant Sanitary Inspector who possess some knowledge of technicalities will be able to prepare the returns more accurately.

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9. From the Sub-Divisional Assistant Commissioner, Kadur District, Chikmagalur, to the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District.

As all the patels are unable to make the necessary entries in the register as soon as a birth or death occurs, there is room for omissions and inaccuracies. Till the illiterate patels are replaced by competent men the Shekdars have to check the registers as frequently as possible in order that greater accuracy may be ensured.

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10. From the Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, to the Sanitary Commissioner.

The gradual replacement of illiterate patels by literate persons and the distribution of leaflets in Kanarese explaining the importance and usefulness of correct registration of births and deaths will tend to rectify, to some extent, the existing defects.

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11. From the President, District and Municipal Boards, Kolar District, to the Sanitary Commissioner.

The existing system of registration in rural areas is fairly good and arrangements will be made to enforce better supervision by the Local Sanitary Inspectors and Shekdars. But in large towns, compulsory notification of births and deaths is called for and at the District Board meeting held on the 10th February 1912, it was proposed to be introduced in consultation with the Municipal Boards concerned.

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12. From the Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District, to the Sanitary Commissioner.

The practice at present in vogue in the district is that the births and deaths are registered by patels when these are literate, and by the shanbhogs at the request of the patels if the latter are illiterate. Duplicate copies of the registers are submitted to Hobli Shekdars who transmit the same to the Taluk Office for compilation. The sort of check now exercised on the work done by the patels cannot be said to be effective as the checking officers have to be guided by the statements of patels themselves without independent means of verifying

the entries. At a meeting of the District Board held on the 19th February 1912, it was agreed that the main cause of inaccurate registration is the illiteracy of the patels that with the spread of primary education that state of things would gradually improve and that in the meantime closer supervision might be exercised by the shanbhog, the vaccinator, the Shekdar and the Sanitary Inspector as well as by higher officer while on their tours of inspection.

13. From the Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldrug District, to the Sanitary Commissioner.

The patel of each village is supplied with a register wherein he records the births, deaths and other particulars. In case the patel is illiterate the registration is done by the shanbhog under the instructions of the patel. The patel being well acquainted with every occurrence in the village there is no ground for doubting the accuracy of the entries made or caused to be made by him. Moreover his work is frequently checked by the Shekdar and by the Taluk and Jamabandi Officers. Under these circumstances, the existing system calls for no change.

14. From the District Sanitary Officer, Chitaldrug District, to the Sanitary Commissioner.

The reporting of "births and deaths" may be rendered compulsory on the part of the parents, relations or other people in attendance at the time of birth or death. The work of registration ought to be entrusted to literate persons in the case of patels and to a Sub-Assistant Surgeon, in the case of Municipalities and Unions. Supervision consisting among other things of the checking of and the issuing of instructions in the classification of deaths ought never to be entrusted to a lay agency. The following measures are necessary :—

i. The appointment as mounted vaccinators of 1 or 2 Sub-Assistant Surgeons according to the area and population of each taluk ;

ii. the replacement of the existing District Sanitary Assistants or Deputy Inspector of vaccination by duly qualified Medical men and

iii. the transfer of the Sanitary Department including Sanitary Inspectors to the control of the District Sanitary Officer who will have general supervision over their duties including those pertaining to Vital Statistics.

15. From the District Health Officer, Shimoga District, to the Sanitary Commissioner.

The system of death certificates may be introduced and the reporting of births made compulsory.

16. From the Health Officer, Mysore District, to the Sanitary Commissioner.

In not a few instances the patel is illiterate and has in that case to rely on the services of the shanbhog who often has more than one village to look after does not stop in the village, the result being that several omissions of entries occur. In the larger villages and Taluk Headquarters on the other hand, the difficulty is in regard to the collection of information about the occurrences.

As to the check supposed to be exercised by Inspecting Officers, it is not possible to verify omissions as no villager is likely to come forward with information that "would go against the grain of the patel."

In order to place the system of registration of births and deaths on a better basis it is necessary—

i. that the Sanitary Inspector should scrutinize the figures in the Taluk Office before tabulation and submission to the District Office and

ii. that the District Sanitary Officer should similarly scrutinize the statistics in the Deputy Commissioner's Office. This procedure will enable the Sanitary Inspector and the District Sanitary Officer not only to bring to the notice of their respective Heads of Offices any abnormalities in the figures prior to the tabulation but also from correct ideas as to the Sanitary needs of particular areas.

In the major Municipalities the registration of births and deaths may be made compulsory, the Medical Officers in charge of the local Dispensaries being appointed Registrars of births and deaths. As regards minor Municipalities, Unions and all villages the shanbhog should be held responsible, jointly with the patel, for the correct and regular maintenance of the Birth and Death Register. The District Health Officer suggests that as washermen get information of all births in a village, they may be required to report the occurrences to the local registering agency and that the washermen may in return for such service get a remuneration say at Jamabandi time.

17. From the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, to the Sanitary Commissioner.

The registration of births and deaths in Municipal towns and in rural places are being attended to by the patels of the respective places. The entries made in these registers are checked, in the case of Municipal towns, by the Municipal Board during their meetings and in the case of rural places, by Shekdars. Patels submit their reports to Shekdars who in turn submit one consolidated statement to the taluk

Most of the patels, being illiterate, have to depend upon others to get an entry made in the register. If when a birth or death occurs, a literate person is not available in the village, the necessary entry is apt to be omitted at the time and eventually lost sight of. The Inspecting Officer, who visits the village only occassionally, is ignorant of the omission and merely checks the figures as they are entered in the register. Matters may improve by a stricter supervision being exercised over the patels by the Sanitary Inspectors, Shekdars and Police Officers and by the submission by these officers of periodical special reports to the taluk in regard to the omissions or in accuracies brought to light during their inspection.. Delinquent patels should be reported to the Deputy Commissioner for punishment.

18. From the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, to the Sanitary Commissioner in Mysore.

The chief defect in the present system is that the registration of births and deaths is entrusted to patels, who are mostly illiterate. To introduce paid agency in their place would involve very heavy expenditure. The system of compulsory registration may not be possible and practicable in villages. The system of granting certificates or small rewards to patels for correct maintenance of the register and to shekdars and Sanitary Inspectors for efficient supervision may be tried tentatively for a couple of years. Compulsory registration may also be introduced as an experimental measure in some of the important Regulation Municipalities. The village Unions, the panchayetdars may be given authority to check the registers and verify the entries, the vital statistics pertaining to the Union being recorded in the proceedings of the Union meetings. The co-operation of members of Taluk and Municipal Boards may similarly be secured by authorising them to check the registers as often as practicable and to rectify errors by supplying omissions.

19. From the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Hassan District, to the Sanitary Commissioner.

Most of the village patels are illiterate men, not able to understand the importance of vital statistics and maintain the registers properly. Unless the registers are caused to be maintained by literate men and supervised and checked frequently by special officers appointed for the purpose, there is no probability of improvement.

20. From the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Bangalore District, to the Sanitary Commissioner.

The births and deaths are under the present system registered in duplicate forms one of which is detained by the patel and the other sent to the taluk. When the book consisting of 12 such forms is finished it is also sent on to the Taluk Office. During the interval caused by having to obtain a new book, occurrences of births and deaths are noted on slips of paper or the patel trusts to his memory, with the result that omissions occur. Instead of having duplicate forms it would be better to give the patel a decently bound register of say, 2 or 3 quires, the reporting being done in separate loose sheets. The register should be in the custody of the shanbhog who is a more desirable person to keep the register than the illiterate patel. In order to prevent possible delay in the supply of registers and forms, these should be distributed to patels by the Revenue Officer at Jamabandi time. Definite instructions should be printed in the register itself indicating the responsibility of patels and shanbhogs in respect of correctly recording the births and deaths in the villages. The compilation of figures in the Taluk Office should be entrusted to Sanitary Inspectors who, as professional men, can do the work much better than taluk gumastas.

The registration of births and deaths should be declared compulsory.

P. S. ACHYUTA RAO,
Sanitary Commissioner.

MEMORANDUM.

Existing agency.
Imperfect registration partly due to a violation of prescribed rules.

The agency employed for the registration of Vital Statistics in villages is the patel. This class of officials is mostly illiterate and they have to depend for any writing work on the shanbhog, who in many cases, resides in quite a different village. The consequence is that births and deaths are not entered as they occur and are liable to escape the memory of the patel when the shanbhog is present in the village and the register has to be written up. Apart from this difficulty several causes tending to imperfect registration arise out of a violation of the simple rules appended to the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 10382—Gen. 207, dated the 13th February 1879. The rules require that the outer sheet or the foil should be detached and sent by the patel every month direct to the Amildar's Office. This is not done; instead, the Shekdar gets them, compiles a consolidated return for his hobli and submits to the Taluk Office. Much avoidable delay as well as frequent loss of returns are reported to occur as a result of this arrangement. The unauthorised procedure was introduced evidently to minimise work in the Taluk Office but its effect has been to sever the villages from the direct and effective check the Taluk Office might have exercised had the original rule been strictly followed. Again, the Birth and Death Register should, under the rules, be retained in the village as a permanent record. In actual practice, however, these are sent to the Taluk Office at the end of the year. Every now and then also, they are taken away by the Shekdars, who return them often after long intervals. Under the circumstances, the patel has an excuse if he omits entries of births and deaths that occur in the interim.

The register to last for ten years and be a record of every event relating to the state of public health in the area.

2. The first reform therefore would be to strictly enforce the rules prescribed in regard to the registration of Vital Statistics in rural circles. The register, as at present supplied, consists of the village Form A in duplicate made up into a book, in number sufficient to last for one year. I would propose that instead of one year the register should last for ten years, corresponding to the intercentral period, and should be a standing record in the village not only of births and deaths but also of emigrants and immigrants, of the progress of vaccination in the circle, of the prevalence of epidemic diseases, and in short, of every event that has a bearing on the state of public health in the area. It will be clear that the records for any one year insolated by itself would hardly convey to the Inspecting Officer an idea as to the health of the area but that a collection of such records for a number of years available in a single register would provide him with useful data.

3. To increase the usefulness and scope of the register several new headings have to be prescribed. I enclose draft forms for the approval of Government.

Items to be registered under births and deaths.

4. The chief data in the return, relating to births are the sex, the date of birth, the number of births (twins and triplets), legitimacy and the residence of parents. Under deaths, the principal data are the date, name, residence, age, sex, occupation, condition (whether single, married or widowed), and the fatal disease or cause of death. Of all the data the most important to the sanitarian is the cause of death. Errors in diagnosis frequently occur even when a qualified medical attendant certifies as to the cause of death and it is no wonder that the illiterate patel in his utter ignorance of medical terminology notes the cause in a haphazard sort of way. For example, a case of phethisis is sometimes put down to diarrhœa and the different varieties of fever such as malarial, typhoid, rheumatic, etc., are not differentiated. Accuracy, uniformity and completeness of data are all of them indispensable to correct statistical analysis; but for the present we must be content with prescribing detailed headings for cause of death and trust to the village official, filling in the entries to the best of his knowledge. Kshaya, Vishama-seeta-jwara, Varase-jwara, etc., are terms in common use and a classification under these detailed heads would be far more valuable than mere vague entries under "fevers" or "all other causes."

5. No true estimate of the vitality of the people can be formed, unless a system of registration of marriages is also established in addition to the registration of births and deaths. It must be admitted that among Brahmins, for instance, marriage means only betrothal and that in such cases the term cannot be understood in the same sense as it is in European countries. Yet, even under this limitation, the statistics would be valuable and ought to be collected. The return should give the name, age, occupation, residence and the physical condition of husband and wife.

Registration of marriages.

6. As regards the compilation of returns in the Taluk and District Offices and the names, whereby accuracy in the returns may be secured (including the introduction of a compulsory Act) I have submitted detailed proposals in my memorandum on the re-organisation of the Public Health Department.

Compilation of returns in the Taluk and District Offices.

7. In conclusion, I would suggest that the correct maintenance of the register be included as one of matters requiring the attention of the village agencies proposed to be constituted under Government Order No. R. 6068-6107—L. R. 430-13-1, dated the 6th February 1914.

Village agencies to see to the correct maintenance of the register.

T. V. ARUMUGAM MUDALIAR,
Sanitary Commissioner.

FORM A I.

(In duplicate.)

Births and deaths registered in the village of.....Hobli.....
Taluk.....District.....during the month of.....19 .

BIRTHS.

Serial number	Name of child	Sex	Date of birth	Number of births (twins or triplets)	Whether legitimate or not	Father's name	Caste	Residence of parents

DEATHS.

Serial number	Name of person	Sex	Caste	Residence	Age	Occupation	Condition (whether single, married or widowed)	Date of death	Cause of death*

Here enter—
Cholera.
Small-pox.
Chicken-pox.
Measles.
Plague.
Fever: (giving exact description as far as possible).
Malarial.
Typhoid, etc.
Dysentery and diarrhœa.
Respiratory diseases.
Suicide.
Wounding or accident.
Snake-bite.
Killed by wild beasts.
Tigers.
Elephants.
Cheetas.
Wild boar, etc.
All other causes (giving exact description as far as possible.)
Phethisis.
Child-birth, etc.

Signature and designation.

Date

FORM A II.

(In duplicate.)

Statement showing the particulars of Emigrants from and Immigrants into the village of.....Hobli.....Taluk.....
District.....for the month of.....

Serial number	Emigrants						Serial number	Immigrants					
	Name	Age	Sex	Caste	Occupation	Purpose of Emigration		Name	Age	Sex	Caste	Occupation	Purpose of Immigration

Summary of Vital Statistics and estimated population for the month of.....19 .

Population of the village according to the Census of
Estimated population at the beginning of the month
Number of births during the month
Number of deaths during the month
Number of Immigrants during the month
Number of Emigrants during the month
Estimated remaining population at the end of the month

Signature and designation.

Date

FORM A III.

(In duplicate.)

Statement showing details of vaccination performed in the village of.....
Hobli.....Taluk.....District.....
during the month of.....19 .

Serial number	Name of person or child vaccinated	Age	Sex	Father's name	Caste	Date of vaccination	Whether vaccinated or revaccinated	Whether successful or unsuccessful	Date of arrival of vaccinator	Date of departure of vaccinator

Summary for the month--

Estimated number of unprotected children of 12 years and under, in the village at the beginning of the month.
Number of births registered during the month
Immigrants (unprotected children of 12 years and under) during the month
Number of deaths of unprotected children of 12 years and under, during the month
Emigrants unprotected children of 12 years and under, during the month
Number of children of 12 years and under vaccinated during the month
Once vaccinated
Twice vaccinated

Total ..

Number of unprotected children remaining at the close of the month.....

Signature and designation.

Date

FORM A IV.

(In duplicate.)

Statement showing the prevalence of epidemic diseases in the village of.....
Hobli.....Taluk.....during the month
of.....

Serial number	Name of person	Age	Sex	Caste	*Disease	Date of attack	Date of report to Taluk office	If fatal, date of death	Remarks as to source of infection

Summary for the month—

Total figures for the month—

	Attacks	Deaths
Plague		
Cholera		
Small-pox		

*Plague
Cholera
Small-pox

Signature and designation.

Date

GPB—50—2-2-15

D 6423 San 75-13-2

No. 101 Office of the Malnad Improvement Committee,
Shimoga District,
Shimoga, dated 10th April 1915.

From

K. Matthan, Esquire, B.A.,
Deputy Commissioner and Chairman,
Malnad Improvement Committee,
Shimoga District, Shimoga.

To

D.M. Narasinga Rao, Esquire, B.A., B.L.,
Secretary to the Government of Mysore,
General and Revenue Departments,
Bangalore.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 6006-27 Sanitary 75-13 dated 6th February 1915 calling for my opinion on the suggestions made by Mr. P.G. D'Souza, Deputy Secretary to Government, in the matter of the registration of vital statistics, I have the honor to state that the suggestions are generally unobjectionable and may be adopted.

The idea that Shanbhogues should check and certify to the correctness of vital statistic returns every fortnight will in most places be found impracticable as Shanbhogues rarely visit the villages included in their circles except for Khaneshumare, Pahani and collections. In the Shimoga District particularly, more than 50 per cent of them do not live in or near their cir Efforts are being made to put a stop to this undesirable and authorised practice but this will be a matter of time. It is good idea to make Village Committees and Union Panchayets tak a part in checking the correctness of Vital Statistics, but when people do not understand the great importance and value of these statistics the check is liable to be perfunctory.

P.W./17

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From

The Deputy Commissioner and
Chairman, Malnad Improvement Committee,
Shimoga.

To

The Secretary to the Government of
Mysore, General and Revenue Departments,
Bangalore.

Dated 10-4-15.

Despatched 14-4-15

Received

General No. 101

No.

Enclosure No.

Subject.

Furnishes his opinion on the suggestions made by Mr. P.G.D' Souza in the matter of improving the Vital Statistics in the State.

I have known instances in which the omissions to record a birth has been explained away on account of the child being only a girl -- among panchama! In my opinion it is desirable that in addition to the adoption of the suggestions under advertence, there should be employed a trained agency which can appreciate the value of statistics, and can carefully check the vital statistic registers in all villages at regular intervals. Occasional checks by Revenue and Police Officers is not likely to be of much value. What is wanted is a staff of three to four sanitary inspectors for each taluk who should be able to visit each village in their circles at least once in two months and see that the statistics are correctly written and maintained. As I have elsewhere explained -- there are numerous other ways in which such an expanded staff of Sanitary Inspectors can be made useful. The proposal would cost from five to six thousand rupees extra per mensem for all the 8 districts, but in my opinion the object is well worth the expenditure, as we shall not only have accurate statistics, but will also have a staff that can take persistent and vigorous action for the improvement of sanitation in villages, besides conducting vaccination and educating the people in matters of sanitation and hygiene. Insufficient and inefficient supervision is now the chief defect of the existing system, and if this can be remedied in the manner suggested above, we shall -- have placed the registration of vital statistics in the State on an efficient basis.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,,

For Deputy Commissioner & Chairman,

Malnad Improvement Committee,

Shimoga.

SAR.

D 7091

San 75-13-81-21.

Office of the Deputy Commissioner
Bangalore District.

NO.----

Dated Bangalore, 12th May 1915.

From

K.Chandy Esq., B.A.,
Deputy Commissioner,
Bangalore District.

To

D.M.Narasinga Rao Esq., B.A., B.L.,
Offg:Secretary to the Government of H.H.
the Maharaja of Mysore, Genl.& Rev.Depts

Sir,

Adverting to correspondence ending with my letter No.S.606 dated 8th April 1915 re - the improvement of Vital Statistics in Mysore, I beg to submit that my note along with Mr.D'Souza's note in question was fully discussed by the Committee of which we are members, and the final recommendations of the Committee will be submitted to Government early.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant.

for Deputy Commissioner,
Bangalore District,
absent from the Station.

L.S.R.
3.

1914-15

From The Deputy Commissioner
Bangalore District

To. The Secretary to the Govt.
Genl & Rev. Depts
Bangalore

Dated

Despatched 12th May 1915

Received

General No. S 722

No.

Enclosure No.

Re the improvement of vital Statistics.

GPB—5,76,000—6-4-12

D 7136

DIARY No. 3029

San 78/13-81-22

19-19
SECTION
FILE No.
SERIAL No.

"R E P O R T"

OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO STUDY THE

QUESTION OF

IMPROVEMENT OF THE REGISTRATION

OF VITAL STATISTICS.

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C O N T E N T S.

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(1) A brief account of the system prevailing in

I	Great Britain ...	Pages	1 - 4
II	United States of America	"	4 - 6
III	G e r m a n y ...	"	6 - 8
IV	British India.		
	(a) Bengal and Assam	"	8 - 9
	(b) Central Provinces	"	9
	(c) Bombay Presidency	"	9 - 10
	(d) City of Bombay	"	10 - 11
	(e) S i n d ...	"	11 - 12
	(f) Madras Presidency	"	13-- 14
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V	Mysore Province ...	"	16 - 18

(2) ——— Causes for the registration being defective in the State. ... " 17-18.

(3) ——— Recommendations of the Committee. ... " 19 - 23.

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No. 273

Public Health Institute,
Dated, Bangalore, 15th May 1915.

From

Dr. M. Srinivasa Rao, M.A.,M.D.,D.P.H., &c.,
Convener,
Vital Statistics Committee,

To

The Secretary to the Government of H.H. the
Maharaja of Mysore, Departments of Education
and Agriculture, Bangalore.

Sir,

I have the honor to forward the report of the -- Committee appointed to study the question of improvement of the Registration of Vital Statistics, in Government Proceedings No. 3502-3526/A & I 193-14-1 dated -- 26th March 1915.

A brief account, as far as could be ascertained at the limited time at our disposal, of the system of collecting, compiling and publishing Vital Statistics in Great Britain, Germany, United States of America and -- parts of British India, is given before discussing the system at present in force in the Mysore Province and submitting definite recommendations to the Government - for practical action.

. Great Britain & other countries.

(I) Great Britain.-

The Registrar-General working under the Home office is directly responsible for the publication of the following reports on Vital Statistics.--

(i) A weekly return of Births and Deaths from all causes and from the chief infectious diseases in each of the 35 great English towns and for the Registration Sub-Districts of London. This return also contains the

Meteorological and other data for the week.

(ii) A quarterly return of Births, Deaths and Marriages in the Divisions, Counties and Districts of England and in the Registration Sub-Districts of London.

(iii) Annual summary of Births and Deaths and -- causes of death ~~xxx~~ in London and 33 great towns, and 67 other large towns, with an appendix on the metropolitan water-supply.

(iv) An annual report of births, deaths and marriages with fuller particulars than are contained in the preceding reports and ~~dealing~~ in detail with the Registration Districts (and sub-Districts), but not with towns.

(v) A decennial supplement with life-tables, representing the experience of England and of its healthy Districts and a discussion on the relation of occupation to mortality.

2. These reports are based on the weekly and quarterly returns made by the local Registrars to the Registrar-General, in whose office the work of abstraction and tabulation is carried out

3. In Ireland all the Registrars are medical men, -- whereas it is not so in England and Scotland. Though the registration of births and deaths began so far back as 1837, it remained voluntary till 1870, when it was made compulsory.

4. Registration of births.- The father or the mother, or in default, the occupier of the house in which the child is born (or any person present at the birth), or any person in charge of the child must give notice to the Registrar within 42 days of the

the birth and sign the register in his presence. The medical practitioner in attendance is also legally -- bound to give notice. if nobody else has done so.

5. The Vaccination Act of 1867 requires the Registrar within 7 days of registration to give notice to the parents or others, to have the child vaccinated -- within three months of its birth. The Registrar is also required to send to the Vaccinating officer of his -- District, who is always a medical man, a return of -- births and deaths of infants under one year of age -- which have been registered since the last return. --- A fee of two pence is payable for each entry by the -- Sanitary authority.

6. No record of still-born children is made in a register of births and deaths. If a child is born alive no matter how soon it may die, both the birth and the death must be registered.

7. Registration of Deaths.-- Notice should be given to the Registrar within 5 days of death by the nearest relative of the deceased or anybody present or in attendance during the last illness. Penalty for -- non-compliance is 40 shillings. The Registrar may register a death on the statement of a "qualified informant" attending personally or producing a medical certificate of the cause of death from the medical man who attended the deceased. If there has been no medical attendant, the Registrar must accept the informant's statement as to the cause of death. The medical attendant is bound to give a certificate of the cause of -- death to the "qualified informant" for delivery to the Registrar. But on reasonable grounds he may refuse to

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to give the certificate, when a Coroner's inquest has to be held and the Registrar will accept the verdict of the Coroner's Jury as to the cause of death.

The Registrar has to send a weekly return of births and deaths to the Medical Officer of Health of the -- District and a fee of two pence is payable by the Sanitary authority, for each entry.

(II). UNited States of America.

8. Being a comparatively young and progressive -- country, much more attention is paid to the Registration of Vital Statistics, than in many ~~xxxxx~~ of the European countries.

9. Each State has a Bureau of Vital Statistics in connection with the State Board of Health. The Secretar of this Board is the Ex-Officio State Registrar of Vital Statistics.

10. Any City or incorporated town is a primary Registration District and every county, exclusive of the portion included in towns or cities, is sub-divided into -- Registration Districts by the State Registrar. The -- Health Officer of a city or town is the local Registrar and the rural Registration Districts have Rural ----- Registrars.

11. The medical man or midwife must file a Birth Certificate with the local or rural Registrar within 10 -- days after the date of birth. In the absence of both these, the father or the mother or the householder or the owner of the premises or the Manager or the Superintendent of a public or private Institution where the birth occurs, must report to the Registrar.

12. No dead body may be buried until a death certificate is filed with the local or Rural Registrar who will issue a permit for burial. When death occurs and no doctor has been in attendance, the undertaker or other person must notify the death to the Registrar who, if he is a medical man, will hold an investigation and issue a death certificate. If the Registrar is not a doctor, he must notify the Coroner who will hold an inquest if necessary or give a certificate of death. A birth and death certificate must be filed with the Registrar for all 'still-born' children, only if the foetus has advanced beyond the fifth month of utero-gestation.

13. The State Registrar is required to arrange, bind and permanently preserve in a systematic manner all certificates sent to him by the local and Rural Registrars, to keep a card-index of all births and deaths registered and to inform the local and rural Registrars what diseases are considered infectious.

14. Health Officers receiving salaries and who are local Registrars are not permitted to receive fees. -- Other Registrars appointed by the State Registrar are entitled to a fee of 25 cents for each certificate of birth and death properly and completely made out, registered and forwarded by them to the State Registrar on or before the 5th day of the following month. They are also entitled to a fee of 25 cents for each "No -- birth" or "No death" card filed. These fees are paid quarterly by the County Auditor upon certification by the State Registrar. The State Registrar is authorized to furnish certificated copies of births and deaths for a fee of 50 cents for each copy. Penalties for non-compliance range from a fine of 5 to 100 dollars, to

to imprisonment for not more than 30 days.

15. Registration of Marriages. -- The County -- Auditor is required to keep a record of marriage statistics and renders to the Secretary to the State Board of Health a quarterly statement of all marriages registered by him.

In many States there is a law prohibiting certain people from marrying. Marriage between a woman under the age of 45 years and a man of any age (unless he marries a woman over the age of 45 years) is prohibited when one of the contracting parties is a common --- drunkard, habitual criminal, epileptic, imbecile, --- feeble-minded, idiot, insane, consumptive or has any contagious venereal disease. Divorces are also to be registered.

16. In the State of Minnesota, the annual cost of registration of Vital Statistics comes to 6,600 dollars and in the State of Washington to 3,292 dollars.

(III). Germany

17. There is a Statistical Institute for the city of Berlin, the work of which includes the collection, compilation and publication of all statistical material obtained by constant registration and periodical investigation of the development of the population and the economic, social and communal conditions of Berlin. The publications of the Institute are --

(i) Weekly reports of marriages, births, deaths, condition of weather, ground water and temperature of the ground.

(ii) Monthly reports giving a summary of all weekly

weekly reports, statistics of immigration and emigration, conditions of health, movements of population, changes of property, street cleansing, Municipal bathing establishments, Municipal Asylums, Hospitals, Homes for the incurables, etc., etc.

(iii) The statistical Year-Book of the City of --- Berlin.

18. In addition to this there is the Imperial Statistical Institute under the direct orders of the Home Office. Its duties are --

(i) to collect, sift and work up the statistical information supplied in compliance with the laws and -- orders of the Imperial Chancellor.

(ii) to supply statistical information and reports on statistical questions when the Imperial Chancellor requires them.

19. Statistics refer to foreign trade, customs duties Imperial taxes, workmen's conditions, censuses, births, deaths, marriages, emigration, immigration, criminals, commercial failures, sickness insurance, censuses of professions and trades, strikes, lock-outs, mining and metallurgical Industries, agriculture, condition of -- grain fields, harvests, cattle-breeding, censuses of -- horses, oxen, milch cattle, pigs, rabbits, fowls,etc., etc., maritime traffic, river and canal traffic, retail and market quotations for agricultural products and wholesale prices for the same.

20. The staff of the Berlin City Statistical Institute consists of 1 Director, 3 scientific assistants and a staff of 50 permanent employees. In 1909 the -- Institute had in addition 109 temporary employees.

The

The staff of the Imperial Institute consists of 1 President, 16 members of the Board, 2 Directors, -- 6 scientific assistants and a staff of 524 officials.

(IV), British India.

21. Bengal and Assam.

The village Chowkidar is responsible for registering vital statistics. The beat of each Chowkidar includes from 75 to 100 houses. There is a ---- 'Daffedar' over 30 Chowkidars. The Chowkidar is expected to visit every house in his beat at stated intervals, but it is recognised that he does not do so and obtains all knowledge of births and deaths in his beat by making enquiries from the villagers who visit the weekly fairs. Once a week or once a fortnight, all -- Chowkidars attend a parade at the Police Station and give their reports of births and deaths to the Officer in charge of the Station. This system prevails in the rural and urban areas. It is well known that the registration of vital statistics is better in the rural areas than in towns. The Chowkidars and ward Registration officers are low caste men and consequently the high caste people living in towns object to -- report births and deaths to them. Prosecutions are -- pretty common for not reporting births and deaths, but the nominal penalties inflicted by the magistrates who themselves belong to higher castes, are not deterrent to anybody. It is now proposed to appoint in the urban areas, medical officers of the rank of Sub-Assistant Surgeons as Registrars. It is expected that the public will have no objection to report births and -- deaths to these officers who will generally be men of high caste. It is also proposed to empower the medical

medical Registrars to grant authenticated copies of the entries made in the register to those that report births and deaths. The certificates are to be given a legal status and accepted as evidence of birth or death in law courts, to claim insurance premia and as evidence of age in Schools, Colleges etc.

In the rural areas it is proposed to improve the system of registration of vital statistics by entrusting the work to Union Committees and by appointing certain officers in charge of Circles to check the accuracy of the returns. By adopting the method temporarily, it was found that 6% of births and 4% of deaths were not reported.

22. Central Provinces.

The births and deaths are entered in the book of the village Kotwal, generally by the Patel, Patwari or other literate person, or in the absence of any such by the Police Station Officer. The book is taken once a week to the nearest Police Station where the entries are copied into a register. A form is then filled up at the Police Station showing in some cases the entries village by village, and in others the total entries for the Registration Circle and despatched to the Civil Surgeon of the District. The monthly returns sent to the Sanitary Commissioner by the Civil Surgeon are compiled from the Circle returns.

23. Bombay Presidency, including Bombay City.

In rural areas the Birth and Death Register is kept by the village 'Police Patel' or if he is illiterate by the 'Talatee' under instructions from the 'Police Patel'. On the 1st of the succeeding month, the

the form in which the entries are made is sent to the Mamlatdar of the Taluk who submits it together with -- similar forms from all villages in his charge to the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner of the District for compilation. The Bombay Government are about to try the experiment of employing Sub-Assistant Surgeons to act as Registrars of births and deaths in the rural areas. In urban areas, the Municipal authorities are responsible for the registration of births and deaths and maintain a special staff paid from Municipal funds The returns are sent direct to the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner. The Cantonment authorities forward their monthly returns to the Sanitary Commissioner direct.-- The returns are examined and compiled in the office of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner for transmission to the Sanitary Commissioner by the 5th of the second -- month following that to which they relate.

In rural and urban areas (excluding Cantonments) births and deaths among the Europeans and Eurasians are registered by the Collectors of the respective Districts and the monthly returns are sent to the Sanitary Commissioner direct. In Cantonments the magistrate collects information regarding births and deaths among the Civil (European & Eurasian) population and the returns are sent direct to the Sanitary -- Commissioner.

The final compilations take place in the office of the Sanitary Commissioner and the statistics are published in his annual report for each calendar year.

Marriages and the number of emigrants and immigrants are not registered by the Sanitary Department.

24,. <u>City of Bombay</u>.

Registration of births and deaths is com-

pulsory

compulsory in the City of Bombay. The City is divided into 7 wards, each ward being in charge of a Deputy Health Officer. The 7 wards are divided into 10 districts, each district having a Registrar of births and deaths, a fully qualified medical man, who resides in the --- district and has his offices there. The District Registrar has under him 2 Sub-Assistant Surgeons acting as Sub-Registrars, 6 birth 'Markoons', 6 death'Ramoshies' and 1 midwife. Each district is divided into 6 portions. It is the duty of the Markoon to make a house-to-house visitation and ascertain all births in his division and inform the Registrar who himself or through his assistants obtains full details and makes the entries in the register. The Ramoshies have to be on the look out for funeral parties in their division and ascertain a few particulars, especially the address from the leaders of the parties. These are entered in a triplicate form, one of which is given as a pass to the funeral -- party, the second is sent to the Registrar and the -- third retained by the Ramoshie. On receipt of this information the Registrar or his assistants visit the -- house of the deceased and ascertain the history of illness from relatives or friends or get a medical certificate from the doctor who was in attendance. If -- bodies reach the cemeteries without the Ramoshie's -- pass the cemetery clerk, who is a Sub-Assistant Surgeon, gets the particulars from the relatives and friends and forwards his reports to the District Registrar, who as before goes to the house and does the needful. If the cemetery clerk suspects any foulplay he may refuse permission for the disposal of the dead body and refer the matter to the Police for enquiry.

25. <u>S i n d</u>.

The registration of births and deaths is

is compulsory only in Karachi city. There is one Registrar of births and deaths and under him are six Sub-Registrars. The Registrar is subordinate to the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner and is responsible for vaccination as well. The Registrar sends his figures to the Health Officer of Karachi who compiles them and publishes them. The cause of death is not given: Otherwise the collection of statistics is said to be good.

26. In other Municipalities, registration is voluntary. There is no regular system and the Municipal Secretary and his staff collect the information as best as they can. Consequently registration is very defective.

27. In rural areas including all non-municipal towns the registration officer is the Toppedar, a revenue -- subordinate probably corresponding to our Shekdars. - He gets his information during his rounds of revenue -- duty by enquiries (i) personally (ii) through the medium of his Chaprassis (iii) through the medium of -- school masters, pound munshis, zamindars, shop-keepers or other private individuals, each of whom is supposed to keep a sub-record for his village. The school --- masters and pound munshis are paid one rupee per month for keeping the sub-records. The others are unpaid. The Toppedar on his rounds is expected to copy the entries from the sub-records to his own official register. The sub-records are maintained only in a few places. -- Therefore practically the registration of vital statistics rests mainly on the Toppedar's unaided efforts. He sends his records to the Revenue Officer in charge of the Taluka (Mukhtiarkar) for transmission to the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner in whose office the statistics are compiled. On the whole the registration is said to be very defective.

28. The Madras Presidency.

The Madras Act III of 1899 governs the registration of births and deaths. In the rural areas, the duty of registration is entrusted to the Headman of the village or the village Accountant. In the case of large villages where there is a 'Manegar' or Assistant 'Karnam the work is divided among the several village officials, the village being split into as many wards as there are officials.

29. The Tahsildars, Deputy Tahsildars and Revenue Inspectors are expected to scrutinise the registers and verify a certain number of entries by local enquiry and punish or bring to the notice of higher officers any -- instances of neglect. The entries verified are initialled and dated by the checking officer. Collectors and Divisional officers examine the registers during their tours and Jamabundis and check the accuracy of the registers by questioning the assembled ryots. Sometimes a trustworthy official is deputed to take a census of all the children under one year of age in a village and compare the result with the register of births. Register are kept in the villages in the prescribed forms. -- Monthly abstracts are made and sent on the 1st of the succeeding month through the Taluk office to the Collector's office where a consolidated return for the -- District is compiled and sent to the Sanitary Commissioner.

30. In all Municipalities the Municipal Council makes arrangements for the registration of births and deaths. Every town or a ward of a town has a Registrar residing within it. It is obligator on the part of the mother

mother or father or other person at or in attendance during child birth, to report the birth to the Registrar within one week after birth, giving all particulars required to be known. At any time within one year -- after the birth of the child, any adult relative of the child may ask the Registrar to enter the name of the -- child in the register.

31. One of the persons present at the death or in -- attendance during the last illness of any person dying in the Municipality or the occupier of the building or any one living in the building where such death has -- occurred is obliged to give information to the Registrar within 24 hours supplying all the particulars required to be known. Omission to furnish information in the case of death or birth is punishable with fine up to Rs.100/-. Births and deaths occurring in hospitals are reported by the medical officers in charge.

For a fee of rupee one, any one may ask the Registrar to search for any registered birth or death and give an authenticated certificate

32. City of Madras.

Registration of births and deaths has been compulsory from the 1st of January 1868.

The Registration staff consists of 1 Superintendent with 3 clerks to assist him, 9 Registrars who are all Sub-Assistant Surgeons, 14 Kanakupillays and -- 34 peons. Each Registrar is in charge of a registration district and resides in it. Every birth is to be reported within a week by the father or the mother, by the midwife or occupier of the house. Every death is to be reported within 36 hours by the nearest relative of the -- deceased or by any person present at death or by the -- occupier of the house. Births and deaths in hospitals

are reported by the Medical Officers in charge. The Registrars maintain three registers, one for illegitimate births, another for other births and the third for deaths. When the Registrar registers a birth or death he is bound to give a copy to the informant and send a second copy to the Superintendent. If the information furnished is defective in any particulars, the Registrar will have to report the matter to the Superintendent and later on procure the information himself and complete the record. The Registrars are required to verify the cause of death as far as possible.

The registers are in strongly bound volumes with pages numbered consecutively. The entries are given a consecutive serial number. No interlineations or interpolations are allowed in the register. Any corrections to be made are noted in the 'Remarks' column dated and initialled by the Health Officer.

33. The Kanakupillays go round their divisions each day, make systematic enquiries among midwives, barber - women, Vydians, dhobies etc., to verify births. They note the information received in their own registers and send a copy each day to the Superintendent. The peons watch the burial and burning grounds, warn the parties to register the deaths and send a list of burials and -- cremations to the Superintendent every day.

34. Each Registrar meets the Kanakupillays under him every morning, initials their diaries, goes round his division verifying cases and warning those who have failed to register. He will be in his office from 7.30 to 10.30 A.M., and from 4 to 6 P.M. registering births and deaths. Between 12 and 4 P.M. he has sometimes to meet the Superintendent in his office and get his instructions wherever necessary.

35. The Superintendent checks the counterfoils received from the Registrars each day with Kanakupillay's registers. If any births shown in the counterfoils are not shown in Kanakupillay's registers, they will be entered therein and the Kanakupillays reported for punishment if they cannot satisfactorily explain the omissions. If the Kanakupillay's registers show any births not found in the counterfoils, the Superintendent sends a list of such to the Registrars for warning the parties to register or prosecuting them if necessary. Prosecutions are not delayed beyond a fortnight. Similar procedure is followed in the case of deaths. ----
The Superintendent supervises the work of the Registrars, Kanakupilllays and peons by frequent personal inspection. He maintains the following registers:-

(i) A register of births according to class or caste.

(ii) A register of deaths according to class or caste.

(iii) Register of deaths reported by Hospitals and medical men.

(iv,v & vi) Registers of cholera, smallpox and plague deaths respectively.

(vii) Register of burial and burning grounds.

(viii) Register of grave-diggers' licenses.

V. Mysore Province.

36. The existing system of registration of births and deaths in the Province came into effect from 1st April 1879 under Notification No. 372 dated 17th February 1879, of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore. The Patel of any village is the registering officer and is responsible for the maintenance of the register, though he may invoke the

the assistance of the Shanbhogue when he himself happens to be illiterate. Books made up of 12 forms in counterfoil to last for one year are given to the Patel once a year by the Deputy Commissioner of the District. The Patel is expected to enter at the time of occurrence of any birth or death that happens in the village, the various particulars in the form and send the counterfoil to the Amildar of the Taluk before the 10th of the following month. Supervision is expected to be exercised by the Shekdars and the Amildars during their tours in the Taluks. The Deputy and Assistant Commissioners are to take every opportunity of inspecting the registers and satisfying themselves of their accuracy. The --- monthly returns are examined in the Taluk office and if found 'complete and in order' they are to be sent to the District office arranged according to Hoblis. -- The compilation of the entries is to be undertaken at the District Office.

37. The vital statistics thus obtained are admittedly defective, the causes being --

(i) The illiteracy of the Patel.

(ii) His not realizing the importance of keeping a correct record of births and deaths

(iii) Systematic neglect in not registering the occurrences as they happen

(iv) Writing up the register once a month and the consequent liability to forget some births and deaths which may have occurred in the earlier -- part of the month.

(v) The practice of the Shekdars in taking away the registers with them and not returning them to the Patels for days & even weeks together.

(vi) Failure to supply new books at the beginning of every year. Some Patels get them only three months after the commencement of the new year.

(vii) No birth and death registers being kept in Inam Villages.

(viii) The compilation of the statistics for each Taluk being done by a low-paid clerk in the -- Taluk Office.

(ix) Nothing being done to ensure that returns are received from all the villages in the Taluk --- every month.

(x) Many births and deaths escaping registration when people scatter themselves in camps during times of epidemics.

(xi) The unauthorized practice which prevails in some Talukas of the Shirkdar receiving the counterfoils from the Patels and compiling the return for the Hoblis and sending them to the Taluk Office.

(xii) Want of adequate supervision on the registration work of the Patels

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38. The Committee met thrice and having discussed the questions from all points of view, have formulated the following recommendations:-

RECOMMENDATIONS.

(1) Registration of births and deaths should be made compulsory by legislation, on the lines of the Madras Act III 1899, throughout the whole of the --- Mysore State.

(2) The Inamdars i.e., the holders of whole Inam villages should be compelled to maintain registers of births and deaths.

(3) Prosecutions for failure to register births and deaths in rural areas should be sanctioned by the Amildar of the Taluk. The Deputy Commissioner or other Officer empowered by him may stay the prosecution whenever necessary.

(4) For rural areas, Patels should continue to be the registering officers.

(5) The immediate supervising and checking agency should consist of the Sheikdars and the Sanitary and -- Assistant Sanitary Inspectors.

(6) The registers should be checked at least once in two months by either of these officers. The entries verified by them should be initialled.

(7) All higher officers of the Revenue and Sanitary Departments should check the registers during their tours and at the time of the Jamabundi.

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(8) In the villages where Patels are illiterate, it shall be the duty of the Shanbhogues to assist the Patels in keeing the register of births and deaths.

(9) In villages where there are Village Improvement Committees, it shall be one of the duties of the Committees to check the register of births and deaths once a month.

(10) In Unions, the Union Panchayets should be similarly held responsible for the accuracy of birth and death registers.

(11) In minor (i.e.) non-regulation Municipalities, the Shanbhogue or the stationary Sanitary or Assistant Sanitary Inspector or some Municipal Councillor should be required to collect information of births and deaths and furnish it to the Sub-Assistant Surgeon in charge of the Local Fund Dispensary within 48 hours of their occurrence, the duty of registering them being left to the Sub-Assistant Surgeon.

(12) In the Regulation Municipalities, Registrars and Sub-Registrars should be appointed to register births and deaths. There should be one Sub-Registrar for every 5000 population. The Municipal Councillors should be encouraged to check the accuracy of the information furnished by the Sub-Registrars.

(13) The system of giving rewards to the best registering officers in rural areas deserves a trial.

(14) The birth and death register should be in duplicate, the duplicate being perforated. Each register should last for at least 5 years.

(15) The original should always remain with the

the Patel in the village itself, the duplicate being sent within the 5th of the succeeding month to the -- Taluk office.

(16) A list of all the villages in each Taluk, including the Inam villages should be made and serially numbered. The number and name of the village should be written on each page (both original and duplicate) of the birth and death registers.

(17) Each page in the register should be marked for a particular month.

(18) The appended forms (1 & 2) are suggested for the collection of information of births and deaths. Local Boards and Municipalities may obtain any additional information they may require.

(19) The Amildars of the Taluks will be responsible for the compilation of Taluk Vital Statistics, the compilation being done with the assistance of the Sanitary or Assistant Sanitary Inspector.

(20) The Amildar should forward the monthly statistics to the Deputy Commissioner and also place them -- before the Taluk Board.

(21) The District Sanitary Officer under the orders of the Deputy Commissioner should compile Vital Statistics quarterly for the whole District.

(22) The Deputy Commissioners should forward --- quarterly statistics to the Sanitary Commissioner, in whose office the annual statistics will be compiled and incorporated into the annual Sanitary reports.

(23) The forms in which the Amildars will compile the monthly statistics are appended (3 & 4).

(24) The registration of marriages, emigrants and immigrants is not recommended at present for the whole State: but it may be attempted in selected areas, such as Bangalore City, Mysore City and Kolar Gold Fields and the Malnad Taluks. The registering authorities should be Shanbhogues. The checking and compiling agency should be the same as that in the case of registration of births and deaths.

(25) The forms (5 & 6) in which marriages, emigrants and immigrants are to be registered are appended.

(26) In the diaries of the checking officers a column should be opened showing the number of villages in which they checked the registers and the number of cases tested.

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39. The following proposals made by Dr. Bentley are recommended for testing the accuracy of the register of births and deaths.-

(a) The recorded infant deaths for a given period are compared with the birth records of the preceding 12 months. The percentage of infants whose deaths are reported but whose births are not recorded, gives the crude error in the recording of births. A simple correction is necessary to allow for children born away from their own homes.

(b) A given number of recorded births is taken and the history of those children is followed in the death records of the following 12 months, to find the actual recorded infant mortality.

(c)

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(c) Inspectors of Vaccination are given a list of births recorded a year previously and ordered to report upon the children whether living or vaccinated, whether dead or removed. By compairing the results of lists -- " b & c ", a fair idea will be obtained of the proportion of deaths actually escaping registration.

40. In the Madras Presidency the custom prevails of deputing a trustworthy official to take a census of all the children in a village under one year of age and compare the result with the register of births. -- This may also be adopted in our Province.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

M Srinivasaraw

Convener,
Vital Statistics Committee.

REGISTER OF BIRTHS IN THE MONTH OF 191 , IN THE VILLAGE OF HOBLI TALUK

DISTRICT.

Serial Number.	Date of Registration.	Father's Name.	Mother's Name.	Residence.	Father's occupation.	Caste.	Sex of child.	Date of birth.	Name of child, if any.	Name of the informant.	Residence of the informant.	Signature or mark of the informant.	Signature of the Registrar.	Remarks. (Here entries verified should be signed by the checking officers with their disignation.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

REGISTER OF DEATHS IN THE MONTH OF 191 , IN THE VILLAGE OF HOBLI TALUK

DISTRICT .

Serial Number.	Date of Registration.	Name of the deceased.	Father's Name.	Residence at the time of death.	Age.	Sex.	Caste.	Occupation.	Date of death.	Cause of death (x)	Name of the informant.	Residence of the informant	Signature or mark of the informant.	Signature of the Registrar.	Remarks. (Here entries verified should be signed by the checking officers with their designation.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

(x) 1. Cholera.
2. Plague.
3. Small-Pox.
4. Malarial fever
5. Typhoid fever.
6. Pneumonia.
7. Consumption.
8. Diarrhœa, Dysentery and other bowel complaints.
9. Suicide.
10. Snake bite.
11. Deaths from wild-beasts.
12. Other injuries.
13. Born-dead.
14. All other causes.

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Monthly return of births registered in the village of Hobli Taluk during 1 9 1 .

Number of deaths registered in the village of Hobli Taluk during 1 9 1 .

Class	Male	Female	Total	Remarks.	In each class			From each cause			At different ages.		
1	2	3	4	5	Class 1	male 2	Female 3	Causes 4	male 5	Female 6	Age periods 7	male 8	Female 9

No.3.

Monthly return of births registered in the village of Hobli Taluk during 1 9 1 .

Class	Male	Female	Total	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
Europeans				
Eurasians				
Indian Christians				
Hindus.				
Mussalmans.				
Other classes.				

No.4.

Number of deaths registered in the village of Hobli Taluk during 1 9 1 .

In each class			From each cause			At different ages.		
Class	male	Female	Causes	male	Female.	Age periods	male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Europeans			1. Cholera			1. Under 1 year.		
Eurasians			2. Plague			2. Between 1 and 20 years.		
Hindus.			3. Small-pox			3. Between 20 and 40 years.		
Mussalmans			4. Malarial fever.			4. Over 40 years.		
Other classes			5. Typhoid fever					
			6. Pnumonia					
			7. Consumption					
			8. Diarrhœa, Dysentry or other bowel complaints.					
			9. Suicide.					
			10. Snake-bite.					
			11. Deaths from wild beasts					
			12 Other inuries and accidents.					
			13. Born dead.					
			14. Other causes.					

Date

Station.

Signature.

Date

Station.

Signature.

REGISTER OF MARRIAGES IN YEAR 191 IN THE VILLAGE HOBLI TALUK DISTRICT.

Serial Number.	Date of Registration.	Date of Marriage	Name of bride-groom.	Name of bride.	Caste.	Age of Bride-groom.	Age of bride.	Residence of the bride-groom.	Residence of the bride.	Occupation of the bride-groom	Name of the informant.	Residence of the informant.	Signature of the informant.	Signature of the Registrar.	Remarks. (Here enter particulars whether the parties had been previously married and is a widow or widower.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

REGISTER OF EMIGRANTS AND IMMIGRANTS IN THE YEAR 191 , IN THE VILLAGE HOBLI TALUK DISTRICT

---- 0001 ----

Emigrants.							Immigrants.								
Serial Number.	Name.	Age.	Sex.	Caste.	Occupation.	Purpose of Emigration.	Serial Number.	Name.	Age.	Sex.	Caste.	Occupation.	Purpose of Immigration.	Signature of the Reporter.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

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Proceedings of the Government of H.H.

the Maharaja of Mysore.

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Order No. 1025-75 Sanit 75-13-23

Dated, Bangalore, the 6-8-~~June~~ 1915.

Government have had under consider-
ation for some time past the question of
improving the system of collection, com-
pilation and publication of Vital Statistics
in the State. The basis for the present
registration of Vital statistics is the
Chief Commissioner's notification of 1873.
For various reasons, statistics obtained in
pursuance of that Notification have been
found to be defective.

3. With a view to improve the system, the
Sanitary Commissioner addressed the Deputy
Commissioners of Districts, and District
Sanitary officers in the matter so far
back as December 1911. More recently, on
the recommendation of the Standing Committee
of the Economic Conference, Government
appointed

4/8/15.

appointed a Committee consisting of the marginally noted gentlemen to study the question with reference to the systems obtaining in British India and in 3 or 4 countries of Europe and America and to make definite recommendations for practical action. That Committee has since made the following recommendations:—

Dr.M.Srinivasa Rao, Deputy Sanitary Commissioner.

Mr.K.Chandy, Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore Dt.

Mr.P.G.D'Souza, Deputy Secretary to Govt., G & R Depts.

Mr.R.Subba Rao, Health Officer, Bangalore City.

~~RECOMMENDATIONS.~~

(1) Registration of births and deaths should be made compulsory by legislation, on the lines of the Madras Act III 1899, throughout the whole of the Mysore State.

(2) The Inamdars i.e. the holders of whole Inam villages should be compelled to maintain registers of births and deaths.

(3) Prosecutions for failure to register births and deaths in rural areas should be sanctioned by the Amildar of the Taluk. The Deputy Commissioner or other officer empowered by him may stay the prosecution whenever necessary.

(4) For rural areas, Patels should continue to be the registering officers.

(5) The immediate supervising and checking agency should consist of the Sheikdars and the Sanitary and Assistant Sanitary Inspectors.

(6) The registers should be checked at least once in two months by either of these officers. The entries verified by them should be initialled.

(7) All higher officers of the Revenue and Sanitary Departments should check the registers during their tours and at the time of the Jamabundi.

(8) In the villages where Patels are illiterate, it ~~shall~~ should be the duty of the Shanbhogues to assist the Patels in keeping the register of births and deaths.

(9) In villages where there are Village Improvement Committees, it ~~shall~~ should be one of the duties of the Committees to check the register of births and deaths once a month.

(10) In Unions, the Union Panchayets should be similarly held responsible for the accuracy of birth and death registers.

(11) In minor (i.e. non-regulation) Municipalities, the Shanbogue or the stationary Sanitary or Assistant Sanitary Inspector or some Municipal Councillor should be required to collect information of births and deaths and furnish it to the Sub Assistant Surgeon in charge of the Local Fund Dispensary within 48 hours of their occurrence, the duty of registering them being left to the Sub-Assistant Surgeon.

(12) In the Regulation Municipalities, Registrars and Sub-Registrars should be appointed to register births and deaths. There should be one Sub-Registrar for every 5000 population. The Municipal Councillors should be encouraged to check the accuracy of the information furnished by the Sub-Registrars.

(13) The system of giving rewards to the best registering officers in rural areas deserves a trial.

(14) The birth and death register should be in duplicate, the duplicate being perforated. Each register should last for at least

5 years.

(15) The original should always remain with the Patel in the village itself, the duplicate being sent within the 5th of the succeeding month to the Taluk office.

(16) A list of all the villages in each Taluk, including the Inam villages should be made and serially numbered. The number and name of the village should be written on each page, (both original and duplicate) of the birth and death registers

(17-) Each page in the register should be marked for a particular month.

(18) The appended forms (1 & 2) are suggested for the collection of information of births and deaths. Local Boards and Municipalities may obtain any additional information they may require.

(19) The Amildars of the Talukas shall be responsible for the compilation of Taluk Vital Statistics, the compilation being done with the assistance of the Sanitary or Assistant Sanitary Inspector.

(30) The Amildar should forward the monthly statistics to the Deputy Commissioner and also place them before the Taluk Board.

(31) The District Sanitary Officer under the orders of the Deputy Commissioner should compile Vital statistics quarterly for the whole District.

(32) The Deputy Commissioners should forward quarterly statistics to the Sanitary Commissioner, in whose office the annual statistics will be compiled and incorporated into the annual Sanitary reports.

(33) The forms in which the Amildars will compile the monthly statistics are appended (annexures 3/a, to 3 & 4)

(34) The registration of marriages, emigrants and immigrants is not recommended at present for the whole State: but it may be attempted in selected areas, such as Bangalore City, Mysore City and Kolar Gold Fields and the Malnad Taluks. The registering authorities should be shanbogues. The checking and compiling agency should be the same

same as that in the case of registration of births and deaths.

(35) The forms (5 & 6) in which marriages, emigrants and immigrants are to be registered are appended.

(36) In the diaries of the checking officers a column should be opened showing the number of villages in which they checked the registers and the number of cases tested.

3. Suggestions have also been obtained on the subject from the Deputy Commissioners of Districts, certain Heads of Departments and a few non-official gentlemen, ~~and their opinions invited~~.

4. After a study of all the opinions thus collected, Government consider that the Committees' recommendations are on the whole well-considered and ~~sufficient~~, ~~and are~~ generally pleased to approve of them in principle.

calculated to lead to great improvement in the collection of statistics. They are therefore

5. Government agree with the opinion of the Committee that the registration of marriages

marriages, emigrants and immigrants for the whole State is not necessary for the present and that it may be attempted in the two cities of Bangalore and Mysore and also the Kolar Gold Fields by the local bodies concerned.

6. Necessary action will be taken to introduce a bill into the Legislative Council on the lines of the Madras Act III of 1899 so as to make the registration of births and deaths compulsory ~~throughout the State.~~

7. The Deputy Commissioners of Districts are requested to advise the Municipal Councils to frame necessary bye-laws enforcing the registration of births and deaths within a specified time.

8. The Senior Surgeon is requested to submit a set of rules embodying the recommend ations of the Committee for the guidance of registering officers and arrange with the Superintendent, Government Press for the printing

printing and supply of the required number of revised forms in communication with the Deputy Commissioners of Districts. He is also requested to issue small pamphlets explaining the necessity for correct registration of vital statistics and containing practical suggestions for ~~adoption~~ the guidance of the registering agencies.

9. The appreciation of Government will be communicated to the Members of the Committee for their practical suggestions and ~~kind~~ their lucid report on the subject.

By Offg: Secretary to Govt.

To

The Sanitary Commissioner in Mysore
" President, Bangalore City Municipal
" do. Mysore do. Council.
(through the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District)
" President, Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board.
" Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
" Heads of Departments.
" Secretary, Education Committee of the Economic Conference in Mysore.
" Secretary, Industries and Commerce Committee

Dr.M.Srinivasa Row.
Mr.P.G. D'Souza
Mr.K.Chandy.
Mr.R.Subba Rao.

" Supdt, Govt. Press

YMMS. 8
17.6.1915

No. 1

REGISTER OF BIRTHS IN THE MONTH OF 191 IN THE VILLAGE OF HOBLI TALUK

DISTRICT.

Serial Number.	Date of Registration.	Father's Name.	Mother's Name.	Residence.	Father's occupation.	Caste.	Sex of child.	Date of birth.	Name of the child if any.	Name of the informant.	Residence of the informant.	Signature or mark of the informant	Signature of the Registrar	Remarks. (Here entries verified should be signed by the checking officers with their designation.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14.	15

1965

No. 2.

REGISTER OF DEATHS IN THE MONTH OF 191 IN THE VILLAGE OF HOBLI TALUK

DISTRICT.

Serial Number.	Date of Registration.	Name of the deceased.	Father's Name.	Residence at the time of death.	Age.	Sex.	Caste.	Occupation.	Date of death.	Cause of death. (x)	Name of informant.	Residence of the informant.	Signature or mark of the informant.	Signature of the Registrar.	REMARKS. (Here entries verified should be signed by the checking officers with their designation.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

(x)
1. Cholera.
2. Plague.
3. Small-pox.
4. Malarial fever.
5. Typhoid fever.
6. Pneumonia
7. Consumption.
8. Diarrhoea, Dysentery, and other bowel complaints.
9. Suicide.
10. Snake bite.
11. Deaths from wild beasts.
12. Other injuries.
13. Born-dead.
14. All other causes.

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No. 3.

Monthly return of births registered in the village of Hobli Taluk during 191 .

Class	Male	Female	Total	Remarks.
Europeans				
Eurasians				
Indian Christians				
Hindus				
Musselmans.				
Other classes				

No.4.

Number of deaths registered in the village of Hobli Taluk during 191 .

In each class			From each cause			At different ages		
Class	Male	Female	Causes	Male	Female	Age periods	Male	Female.
Europeans			1.Cholera			1.Under 1 year.		
Eurasians			2.Plague					
Hindus			3.Small-pox			2.Between 1 and 20 years		
Mussalmans			4.Malarial fever					
Other classes.			5.Typhoid fever			3.Between 20 and 40 years		
			6.Pneumonia					
			7.Consumption			4.Over 40 years.		
			8.Diarrhoea, Dysentery or other bowel complaints.					
			9.Suicide.					
			10.Snake-bite					
			11.Deaths from wild beasts					
			12.Other injuries and accidents.					
			13.Born dead					
			14.Other causes.					

Date

Station.

Signature

Date

Station.

Signature.

No. 5.

REGISTER OF MARRIAGES IN YEAR 191 , IN THE VILLAGE HOBLI TALUK DISTRICT

Serial Number.	Date of Registration	Date of marriage	Name of bride-groom	Name of bride	C a s t e.	Age of bride-groom	Age of bride	Residence of the bride-groom	Residence of the bride.	Occupation of the bride-groom	Name of the informant	Residence of the informant.	Signature of the informant.	Signature of the Registrar.	REMARKS. (Here enter particulars whether the parties had been previously married and is a widow or widower)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

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No. 6,

REGISTER OF EMIGRANTS AND IMMIGRANTS IN THE YEAR 191 , IN THE VILLAGE OF HOBLI TALUK

DISTRICT.

EMIGRANTS.							IMMIGRANTS.								
SERIAL NUMBER.	Name.	Age.	Sex.	Caste.	Occupation.	Purpose of Emigration.	Serial Number.	Name.	Age.	Sex.	Caste.	Occupation.	Purpose of Immigration.	Signature of the Reporter.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

G. O. No. 1025-75—San. 75-13-23, dated 5th Aug. 1915

Vital Statistics.

Passes orders in the matter of securing a satisfactory registration of — in the State.

W D 296—GPB—16-8-15—860

Vital Statistics.

No. 1025-75—San. 75-13-23, dated 5th August 1915.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Order No. 1025-75—San. 75-13-23, dated 5th August 1915.

Government have had under consideration for some time past, the question of improving the system of collection, compilation and publication of vital statistics in the State. The basis for the present registration of vital statistics is the Chief Commissioner's Notification of 1879. For various reasons, statistics obtained in pursuance of that notification have been found to be defective.

2. With a view to improve the system, the Sanitary Commissioner addressed the Deputy Commissioners of Districts and District Sanitary Officers in the matter so far back as December 1911. More recently, on the recommendation of the Standing Committee of the Economic Conference, Government appointed a Committee consisting of the marginally noted gentlemen to study the question with reference to the systems obtaining in British India and in three or four countries of Europe and America and to make definite recommendations for practical action. That Committee has since made the following recommendations:—

Dr. M. Srinivasa Rao, Deputy Sanitary Commissioner.
Mr. K. Chandy, Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District.
Mr. P. G. D'Souza, Deputy Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Departments.
Mr. R. Subba Rao, Health Officer, Bangalore City.

(1) Registration of births and deaths should be made compulsory by legislation, on the lines of the Madras Act, III of 1899, throughout the whole of the Mysore State.

(2) The inamdars, *i.e.*, the holders of the whole inam villages should be compelled to maintain registers of births and deaths.

(3) Prosecutions for failure to register births and deaths in rural areas should be sanctioned by the Amildar of the taluk. The Deputy Commissioner or other officer empowered by him may stay the prosecution whenever necessary.

(4) For rural areas, patels should continue to be the registering officers.

(5) The immediate supervising and checking agency should consist of the shekdars and the Sanitary and Assistant Sanitary Inspectors.

(6) The registers should be checked at least once in two months by either of these officers. The entries verified by them should be initialled.

(7) All higher officers of the Revenue and Sanitary Departments should check the registers during their tours and at the time of the jamabandi.

(8) In the villages where patels are illiterate, it should be the duty of the shanbhogs to assist the patels in keeping the register of births and deaths.

(9) In villages where there are Village Improvement Committees, it should be one of the duties of the Committees to check the register of births and deaths once a month.

(10) In Unions, the Union Panchayets should be similarly held responsible for the accuracy of birth and death registers.

(11) In minor (*i.e.*, non-regulation) Municipalities, the shanbhog or the stationary Sanitary or Assistant Sanitary Inspector or some Municipal Councillor should be required to collect information of births and deaths and furnish it to the Sub-Assistant Surgeon in charge of the Local Fund Dispensary within 48 hours of their occurrence, the duty of registering them being left to the Sub-Assistant Surgeon.

(12) In the Regulation Municipalities, Registrars and Sub-Registrars should be appointed to register births and deaths. There should be one Sub-Registrar for every 5,000 population. The Municipal Councillors should be encouraged to check the accuracy of the information furnished by the Sub-Registrars

(13) The system of giving rewards to the best registering officers in rural areas deserves a trial.

(14) The birth and death register should be duplicate, the duplicate being perforated. Each register should last for at least five years.

(15) The original should always remain with the patel in the village itself, the duplicate being sent within the 5th of the succeeding month to the Taluk Office.

(16) A list of all the villages in each taluk, including the inam villages, should be made and serially numbered. The number and name of the village should be written on each page (both original and duplicate) of the birth and death registers.

(17) Each page in the register should be marked for a particular month.

(18) The appended forms (1 and 2) printed as annexures are suggested for the collection of information of births and deaths. Local Boards and Municipalities may obtain any additional information they may require.

(19) The Amildars of the Taluks should be responsible for the compilation of taluk vital statistics, the compilation being done with the assistance of the Sanitary or Assistant Sanitary Inspector.

(20) The Amildar should forward the monthly statistics to the Deputy Commissioner and also place them before the Taluk Board.

(21) The District Sanitary Officer under the orders of the Deputy Commissioner should compile vital statistics quarterly for the whole district.

(22) The Deputy Commissioners should forward quarterly statistics to the Sanitary Commissioner, in whose office the annual statistics will be compiled and incorporated into the annual sanitary reports.

(23) The forms in which the Amildars will compile the monthly statistics are appended (Annexures 3 and 4).

(24) The registration of marriages, emigrants and immigrants is not recommended at present for the whole State; but it may be attempted in selected areas, such as Bangalore City, Mysore City and Kolar Gold Fields and the malnad taluks. The registering authorities should be shanbhogs. The checking and compiling agency should be the same as that in the case of registration of births and deaths.

(25) The Forms (5 and 6) in which marriages, emigrants and immigrants are to be registered are appended.

(26) In the diaries of the checking officers a column should be opened showing the number of villages in which they checked the registers and the number of cases tested.

3. Suggestions have also been obtained on the subject from the Deputy Commissioners of Districts, certain Heads of Departments and a few non-official gentlemen.

4. After a study of all the opinions thus collected, Government consider that the Committee's recommendations are on the whole well considered and calculated to lead to great improvement in the collection of these statistics. They are therefore pleased to approve of them generally.

5. Government agree with the opinion of the Committee that the registration of marriages, emigrants and immigrants for the whole State is not necessary for the present and that it may be attempted in the two cities of Bangalore and Mysore and also the Kolar Gold Fields by the local bodies concerned.

6. Necessary action will be taken to introduce a bill into the Legislative Council on the lines of the Madras Act, III of 1899, so as to make the registration of births and deaths compulsory.

No. 1025-75—San. 75-13-23, dated 5th August 1915.

7. The Deputy Commissioners of Districts are requested to advise the Municipal Councils to frame necessary bye-laws enforcing the registration of births and deaths within a specified time.

8. The Senior Surgeon is requested to submit a set of rules embodying the recommendations of the Committee for the guidance of registering officers and arrange with the Superintendent, Government Press, for the printing and supply of the required number of revised forms in communication with the Deputy Commissioners of Districts. He is also requested to issue small pamphlets explaining the necessity for correct registration of vital statistics and containing practical suggestions for the guidance of the registering agencies.

9. The appreciation of Government will be communicated to the members of the Committee for their practical sugggestions and their lucid report on the subject.

D. M. NARASINGA RAO,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Gen. Dept.

To—The Sanitary Commissioner in Mysore.
The President, Bangalore City Municipal Council.
The President, Mysore City Municipal Council, through the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District.
The President, Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Heads of Departments.
The Secretary, Education Committee of the Economic Conference in Mysore.
The Secretary, Industries and Commerce Committee.
Dr. M. Srinivasa Rao.
Mr. P. G. D'Souza.
Mr. K. Chandy.
Mr. R. Subba Rao.
The Superintendent, Government Press.

No. 1.

Register of births in the month of 191 in the village of Hobli, Taluk, District

Serial number	Date of registration	Father's name	Mother's name	Residence	Father's occupation	Caste	Sex of child	Date of birth	Name of the child, if any	Name of the informant	Residence of the informant	Signature or mark of the informant	Signature of the Registrar	*Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

* (Here entries verified should be signed by the checking officers with their designation.)

No. 2

Register of deaths in the month of 191 in the village of , Hobli, Taluk, District

Serial number	Date of registration	Name of the deceased	Father's name	Residence at the time of death	Age	Sex	Caste	Occupation	Date of death	Cause of death†	Name of informant	Residence of the informant	Signature or mark of the informant	Signature of the Registrar	*Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

* (Here entries verified should be signed by the checking officers with their designation.)

†1 Cholera
2 Plague
3 Small-pox
4 Malarial fever
5 Typhoid fever
6 Pneumonia
7 Consumption
8 Diarrhœa, dysentery and other bowel-complaints
9 Suicide
10 Snake-bite
11 Deaths from wild beasts
12 Other injuries
13 Born dead
14 All other causes

No. 3.

Monthly return of births registered in the village of Hobli, Taluk during 191 .

Class	Male	Female	Total	Remarks
Europeans ...				
Eurasians ...				
Indian Christians ...				
Hindus ...				
Musalmans ...				
Other classes ...				

Date 191

Station Signature.

No. 4.

Number of deaths registered in the village of Hobli, Taluk during 191 .

In each class			From each cause			At different ages		
Class	Male	Female	Causes	Male	Female	Age periods	Male	Female
Europeans ...			1. Cholera ...			1. Under 1 year ...		
Eurasians ...			2. Plague ...			2. Between 1 and 20 years.		
Hindus ...			3. Small-pox ...					
Musalmans ...			4. Malarial fever ...			3. Between 20 and 40 years.		
Other classes ...			5. Typhoid fever ...					
			6. Pnuemonia ...			4. Over 40 years ...		
			7. Consumption ...					
			8. Diarrhœa, dysentery and other bowel-complaints.					
			9. Suicide ...					
			10. Snake-bite ...					
			11. Deaths from wild beasts					
			12. Other injuries and accidents.					
			13. Born dead ...					
			14. Other causes ...					

Date 191 .

Station Signature.

No. 1025-75—San. 75-13-23, dated 5th August 1915.

No. 1025-75—San. 75-13-23, dated 5th August 1915.

No. 5.

Register of marriages in year 191 , in the village of Hobli,
Taluk, District.

Serial number	Date of registration	Date of marriage	Name of bride-groom	Name of bride	Caste	Age of bride-groom	Age of bride	Residence of the bride-groom	Residence of the bride	Occupation of the bride-groom	Name of the informant	Residence of the informant	Signature of the informant	Signature of the Registrar	*Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

*(Here enter particulars whether the parties had been previously married and is a widow or widower.

No. 6.

Register of emigrants and immigrants in the year 191 , in the village of Hobli,
Taluk, District.

Emigrants							Immigrants								
Serial number	Name	Age	Sex	Caste	Occupation	Purpose of emigration	Serial number	Name	Age	Sex	Caste	Occupation	Purpose of immigration	Signature of the reporter	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16